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**A NEW GRADED**

**SPELLING-BOOK,**

**A COMPLETE COURSE IN SPELLING FOR SCHOOLS  
AND ACADEMIES.**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY**

**BY**

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## PREFACE.

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So long as English Orthography retains its characteristic anomalies, the need of text-books and regular drill in this study will continue. The design of the book here presented is to apply to the study of English spelling the principles of modern educational science. Many valuable features found in the older books have been retained, and the innovations contained in this work are believed to be in the interest of real education.

The ordinary difficulties of the study of spelling have been much increased by the common practice of including in the text-books great numbers of unfamiliar words which have no practical value to the majority of pupils, and still further by arbitrary methods of arrangement and classification. The vocabulary contained in this book includes as nearly as possible all words in common use which offer some difficulty in spelling. Words which are purely phonic have been largely excluded from these pages. It is believed that the principles of classification which have been followed will commend themselves to every practical teacher. The shortness and simplicity of each lesson and the careful grading of the whole work will conduce to a thorough



mastery of every part within the time allotted. Each one of the five Parts into which the book is divided will furnish sufficient material for a year's work. Children should begin the use of a spelling-book as early as the fourth or fifth year of school life. This book is arranged to begin with the fourth year and be carried through the remainder of an eight years' course.

\ Diacritical marks have been very little used, because they change the pictures of words as they are usually seen, and because it has been found in practice that pupils pay very slight attention to them.

In the syllabication and pronunciation of the words found in this book reference has usually been made to Webster's Dictionary.

Selections from Hawthorne's works are printed by permission of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston.

## SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

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By way of preparation for the systematic study of the Spelling-book, children should have thorough drill in writing sentences from copy and from dictation during the first three or four years of school life. In the course of this work it will be unwise to have any spelling, either oral or written, of disconnected words. The design of this preparatory work is to render children thoroughly familiar with the sound, form, meaning, and use of the words included in the vocabulary of childhood. For the use of classes who have had insufficient practice in sentence writing, and by way of review for others, the opening pages of Part I. are devoted to script and sentence lessons. The sentences given here and throughout the book are designed both for actual use in the class and for illustration of what should be done by teacher and pupils with every list of disconnected words.

A second element of preparation should be a careful drill on the sound values of the letters of the alphabet, taken singly and in combination with other letters. This phonic drill is of the utmost importance in spelling and its kindred study, reading. It should be commenced as soon as the child enters school, and continued systematically for at least five or six years.

If this preparatory work has been carefully done, the task of learning to spell will be found much easier than it has usually been considered. The teacher should, however, bear in mind that a

word has not been thoroughly learned by the pupil until he has mastered it in its four relations, viz. : its sound to the ear, its form to the eye, its meaning to the mind, and its use in connection with other words. In addition to the oral description of the word and the memorizing of its form so that it may be reproduced on demand, the pupil should also learn its meaning and use in connected thought. This will imply a frequent and intelligent use of the dictionary, than which no better means can be suggested for enlarging and strengthening the learner's vocabulary.

The selections for dictation lessons should be carefully read, every new word pronounced and defined, and the whole selection studied by writing it from the copy. Last of all it should be reproduced exactly from dictation.

It is taken for granted that the work in spelling will consist chiefly of written exercises. Pronunciation, syllabication, and phonic analysis are valuable auxiliaries of the written work, and should receive their proper share of time and attention.

## PART I.



### I.

name	<i>name</i>	skate	<i>skate</i>
game	<i>game</i>	taste	<i>taste</i>
make	<i>make</i>	haste	<i>haste</i>

### II.

*You may write your name.  
Make haste or we may be late.  
Set us play some games.*

### III.

keep	<i>keep</i>	near	<i>near</i>
sweep	<i>sweep</i>	speak	<i>speak</i>
freeze	<i>freeze</i>	please	<i>please</i>

### IV.

*A new broom sweeps clean. Tall  
elms grow near my house. Al-  
ways speak the truth.*

## V.

fine	<i>fine</i>	shine	<i>shine</i>
wide	<i>wide</i>	smile	<i>smile</i>
kind	<i>kind</i>	drive	<i>drive</i>

## VI.

The day is fine. We do not need  
a fire. The sun shines over the  
wide world.

## VII.

cold	<i>cold</i>	blows	<i>blows</i>
snow	<i>snow</i>	both	<i>both</i>
hope	<i>hope</i>	slope	<i>slope</i>

## VIII.

How the wind blows! I hope you  
will not be cold. It snows. I  
must go home. The slope of the  
hill is steep.

**IX.**

cure	<i>cure</i>	use	<i>use</i>
sure	<i>sure</i>	cube	<i>cube</i>
pure	<i>pure</i>	huge	<i>huge</i>

**X.**

Are you sure the water is pure?  
A cube has six sides. Coal is used  
to make gas.

**XI.**

bank	<i>bank</i>	catch	<i>catch</i>
thank	<i>thank</i>	scrap	<i>scrap</i>
crash	<i>crash</i>	match	<i>match</i>

**XII.**

My cat can catch mice. She may  
scratch if you tease her. Do not  
throw scraps of paper on the  
floor. He thanked us.

## XIII.

bend	<i>bend</i>	cents	<i>cents</i>
spend	<i>spend</i>	fence	<i>fence</i>
friend	<i>friend</i>	seven	<i>seven</i>

## XIV.

My mother gave me twelve cents.  
I spent seven of them for nuts.  
How many are left?

## XV.

ring	<i>ring</i>	rinse	<i>rinse</i>
bring	<i>bring</i>	since	<i>since</i>
wring	<i>wring</i>	think	<i>think</i>

## XVI.

Think before you speak. Ida has  
a gold ring. Rinse the clothes well  
and wring them dry. Please  
bring me a pen.

## XVII.

knob	knob	fond	fond
knots	knots	notch	notch
knock	knock	prong	prong

## XVIII.

Knock softly at the door. The yarn is full of knots. Olive is fond of ice cream.

## XIX.

such	such	touch	touch
much	much	lunch	lunch
crutch	crutch	crumb	crumb

## XX.

The poor man has lost his leg. He must use a crutch. Give some crumbs to the birds. Set us go to lunch.



## XXI.

class	staff	care	fair
glass	dance	dare	chair
grass	glance	share	wear
brass	branch	scare	swear

## XXII.

There are three classes in our room. My chair stands in the corner. Let us dance on the grass. Do not scare the little children. Boys wear out their clothes very fast. It is wrong to swear. Take care, or you will break the glass.

## XXIII.

dark	calf	talk	shawl
mark	half	walk	crawl
arch	calm	chalk	sauce
march	laugh	stalk	fault
starch	starve	dwarf	vault

## XXIV.

The old barn was large and dark. Chalk makes a white mark. Half a loaf is better than no bread. Walk softly.

**XXV.**

lose	loose	croup	truth
move	tooth	group	fruit
prove	school	youth	juice
whose	choose	wound	bruise

**XXVI.**

Did you lose your book on the way to school? I have a loose tooth which must be pulled out. Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good. Do not bruise the fruit. Cider is made from the juice of apples. Whose pencil is this in my hand?

**XXVII.**

hurt	bird	clerk	earth
turn	chirp	verse	pearl
curl	third	work	learn
burn	first	worm	heard
church	birth	worse	search

**XXVIII.**

Do not hurt the little birds. My birthday is the third of May. The earth turns round every day. "I heard the birds chirp."

**XXIX.**

cloud	rain	trees	reap
flour	grain	green	peach
found	train	yield	wheat
ground	raise	fields	leaves

**XXX.**

The clouds have brought us rain. The dry ground is soft and moist again. The trees show fresh green leaves. The wheat fields are full of ripening grain, which will soon become soft white flour, and this will be made into bread.

**XXXI.**

The names of the seasons are spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Which season do you like best? Which one is best for work? Which is best for play? How many months are there in each season? In which month does your birthday come?

**XXXII.**

The months are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

**XXXIII.**

dai'sy	ear'ly	mead'ow
dai sies	flow'ers	road'-side
pan sy	vi'o lets	but'ter cups
pan sies	blos'soms	dan'de li ons

**XXXIV.**

Buttercups and dandelions bloom early in the spring. They grow in fields, meadows, and by the road-sides. Pansies live in gardens, but violets choose the deep woods for their home. We are always glad to welcome back the spring flowers after the long, cold winter. They tell us that summer is coming.

**XXXV.**

There are fifty-two weeks in a year. Each week has seven days. Every day has twenty-four hours. Young folks should have ten hours for sleep, eight hours for work or play at home, and six hours for school. The name of each day in the week should begin with a capital letter.

**XXXVI.**

The days of the week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Why do they have these names?

**XXXVII.**

rein	chain	feast	reach
vein	paint	least	teach
skein	raise	yeast	steam
eight	praise	cheese	preach
weigh	straight	sneeze	speech

**XXXVIII.**

The wheels of the engine are turned by steam. Eight large eggs weigh a pound. Butter and cheese are made from milk and cream. We praise those who do well. A straight line is the shortest distance between any two points. A skein of yarn weighs an ounce.

**XXXIX.**

rich	watch	badge	large
which	match	judge	barge
ditch	snatch	wedge	charge
witch	sketch	pledge	chance
stitch	stretch	bridge	change

**XL.**

A stitch in time saves nine. It is not safe to go near the edge of a bridge. My father has a watch that keeps good time. Barges are used for carrying coal and lumber. They are towed by a small steamboat called a tug. Water-Witch is a good name for a sail-boat. A pledge is a promise. Chance and change are busy ever. A wedge has five sides.

**XLI.**

does	point
done	joint
once	hoist
young	voice
month	choice
sponge	noise
tongue	nois'y

**XLII.**

there	been
their	build
where	twist
spare	bus'y
scarce	lit tle
square	pret ty
fair'y	pic ture

**XLIII.**

A kind voice is like a lark's song to a hearth and home. Where there's a will there's a way. Jack Frost is a busy little fairy. He works at night while others sleep. He fills our windows with pretty pictures. He sprinkles diamonds over the grass and trees. He is never noisy at his work.

**XLIV.**

says	wreck
said	guess
a'ny	twelve
ma ny	wrench
ver y	thread
friend	health
breath	wealth

**XLV.**

comb	boast
ghost	throat
folks	hoarse
choke	sword
rogue	porch
clothes	court
growth	mourn

**XLVI.**

Good health is great wealth. Smoke will hurt your throat and make you hoarse. When rogues begin to boast, honest folks should say nothing. The growth of a great oak tree from a little acorn is one of the many wonderful things in nature.

## XLVII.

Little drops of water,  
Little grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean,  
And the pleasant land.

## XLVIII.

Little deeds of kindness,  
Little words of love,  
Make our earth an Eden,  
Like the heaven above.

## XLIX.

wa'ter	heav'en	or'der
o'cean	pleas'ant	nev'er
might'y	roll'ing	hon'es ty
kind'ness	gath'ers	pol'i cy

## L.

What I do, I will do well.  
Order is heaven's first law.  
It is never too late to learn.  
Honesty is the best policy.

## LI.

Make hay while the sun shines.  
A rolling stone gathers no moss.  
It is better to do well than to say well.  
A friend in need is a friend indeed.

## LII.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star!  
How I wonder what you are!  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky.

## LIII.

When the blazing sun is set,  
When the grass with dew is wet,  
Then you show your little light,  
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

## LIV.

twink'le	blaz'ing	wealth'y
won'der	cheer'ful	feath'er
a bove'	ear'ly	to geth'er
di'a mond	health'y	ev'er y

## LV.

Work while you work, play while you play;  
That is the way to be cheerful and gay;  
All that you do, do with your might;  
Things done by halves are never done right.

## LVI.

Early to bed and early to rise,  
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.  
Birds of a feather flock together.  
A place for everything and everything in its place.



**LVII.**

caught	cough
taught	trough
ought	tough
bought	rough
thought	though
brought	through

**LVIII.**

chief	length
thief	width
fierce	height
squeeze	depth
breathe	breadth
peo'ple	strength .

**LIX.**

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep in the right tone as a kind voice. A kind hand, though deaf and dumb, and rough in flesh and blood, may yet do the work of a soft heart with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels.

**LX.**

debt	queer
doubt	quite
guide	quire
guard	quart
hymn	queen
hearth	quince

**LXI.**

kneel	globe
knife	broad
gnaw	round
wrist	smooth
wreath	right
plague	bright

**LXII.**

The earth is a great round ball or globe. We live on the surface, or outside, of it. Most of the surface is covered with water. This great body of water is called the ocean; the ground is called the land. Brave men have sailed in ships quite around the earth. The sun warms and lights the surface of the earth.

**LXIII.**

My dog and I are faithful friends ;  
We run and play together ;  
We tramp across the hills and fields,  
When it is pleasant weather.  
And when from school with eager haste,  
I come along the street,  
He hurries on with bounding step,  
My glad return to greet.

**LXIV.**

If you've tried and have not won,  
Never stop for crying ;  
All that's great and good is done  
Just by patient trying.  
If by easy work you beat,  
Who the more will prize you ?  
Gaining victory from defeat —  
That's the test that tries you.

**LXV.**

faith'ful	friends	to geth'er
weath'er	haste	vic'to ry
hur'ries	street	ea'ger
pa'tient	prize	gain'ing
de feat'	tries	cry'ing

**LXVI.**

slow'ly	said	a'corn
moss'y	crept	branch'es
slen'der	grew	for'est's
wis'dom	each	won'der
won'drous	stored	learn'ing

**LXVII.**

"Little by little," an acorn said,  
As it slowly crept from its mossy bed ;  
Little by little, each day it grew,  
Drinking the drops of the early dew ;  
Till its slender branches spread far and wide,  
And the mighty oak is the forest's pride.

**LXVIII.**

"Little by little," a small boy said,  
And each day the "littles" he stored in his head.  
Little by little in wisdom he grew,  
Learning each day a little that's new ;  
Till at last the world in wonder cries,  
"How great the man ! how wondrous wise !"

**LXIX.**

A dreary place would be this earth,  
Were there no little people in it ;  
The song of life would lose its mirth,  
Were there no children to begin it.

**LXX.**

fam'i ly	knew	squeezed
near'ly	eight	through
spot'ted	black	him self'
coun'try	white	hap'py
be longed'	tight	con tent'ed

**LXXI.**

I once knew a family of eight little pigs. They belonged to a farmer who lived in the country. One of the pigs was white all over, and one was nearly all black. The others were spotted with black and white. These little pigs had their home in a tight little pen just behind the barn.

**LXXII.**

For a long time they lived here, quite happy and contented, but one day the white pig found a hole under the side of the pen and squeezed himself through. He said to himself, "Now I shall begin to see the world." He felt very proud when he thought of the wonderful things he would tell his brothers.

**LXXIII.**

un til'	field	let'tuce
walked	though	to'wards
gar'den	thought	dragged
wrig'gled	young	for got'
wan'dered	noise	won'der ful

**LXXIV.**

Piggy walked around the barnyard until he came to a place where he could get into the orchard. He thought this was a nice, cool place, though he did not see anything good to eat. He wandered on until he came to the garden, and at last wriggled his little body under the gate.

**LXXV.**

In the garden he found young beets and tender lettuce plants, and he ate and ate, until he could eat no more. He was just leaving the garden when he heard a dreadful noise. He looked and saw the farmer's boys and a great dog running towards him. The dog bit his ear and scared poor piggy so that he quite forgot all the wonderful things he was going to tell his brothers.

**LXXVI.**

wis'est	rule	mat'ter
al'ways	school	brave'ly
les'sons	slight	dai'ly
sor'row	task	to-day'
sure'ly	girls	to-mor'row

**LXXVII.**

Do your best, your very best,  
And do it every day ;  
Little boys and little girls,  
That 's the wisest way.  
No matter what you try to do,  
At home or at your school,  
Always do your very best —  
This is a golden rule.

**LXXVIII.**

The girls and boys that do their best,  
Their best will better grow ;  
But those who slight their daily task,  
They let the better go.  
What if your lessons should be hard,  
You need not yield to sorrow ;  
Work bravely at your task to-day,  
'Twill lighter be to-morrow.

**LXXIX.**

buy	brown	fea'tures
ba'by	small	laugh'ing
wish'es	we've	fur'nish
auc'tion	she'll	pur'chase
love'ly	on'ly	mu'sic

**LXXX.**

A baby at auction !  
Who wishes to buy ?  
With lovely small features  
And laughing, brown eye.  
To those who would purchase  
We've only to say,  
She'll furnish you music  
By night and by day.

**LXXXI.**

Don't crowd ; the world is large enough  
For you as well as me ;  
The doors of art are open wide —  
The realm of thought is free.  
In all earth's places, you are right  
To choose the best you can —  
Provided that you do not try  
To crowd some other man. — DICKENS.

**LXXXII.**

Two ears and only one mouth have you ;  
The reason, I think, is clear ;  
It teaches, my child, that it will not do  
To talk about all you hear.

**LXXXIII.**

Two eyes and only one mouth have you ;  
The reason of this must be  
That you should learn it will not do  
To talk about all you see.

**LXXXIV.**

Two hands and only one mouth have you ;  
The reason, I am sure, is worth repeating :  
The two are for work that you will have to do,  
But the one is for eating.

**LXXXV.**

Sixty seconds make a minute :  
How much good can I do in it ?  
Sixty minutes make an hour, —  
All the good that's in my power.  
Twenty hours and four a day, —  
Time for work and sleep and play.  
Days three hundred sixty-five  
Make a year for me to strive  
Right good things each day to do,  
That I wise may grow and true.



## WORDS FOR REVIEW.

LXXXVI.	LXXXVII.	LXXXVIII.	LXXXIX.
haste	white	o'cean	al'ways
sweep	skein	an'swer	pleas'ant
cheap	weigh	re peat'	heav'y
dream	said	prom'ise	cor'ner
broom	piece	sol'diers	heav'en
world	church	moth'er	ear'ly
bowl	guess	roll'ing	feath'er
school	mouth	hon'es ty	health'y
chalk	calm	pol'i cy	weath'er
loose	psalm	di'a mond	pa'tient
board	wring	to geth'er	faith'ful
thread	which	vic'to ry	hur'ries
breath	bridge	fam'i ly	ea'ger
search	clothes	won'der ful	wis'dom
niece	doubt	wan'dered	won'drous
yeast	scarce	dread'ful	for'est
quince	rinse	les'sons	near'ly
smooth	throat	sor'row	let'tuce
hymn	through	auc'tion	rea'son
cough	should	fur'nish	ma'ny
though	height	pur'chase	min'utes
thought	plague	fea'tures	hun'dred

## WORDS FOR REVIEW.

XC.	XCI.	XCII.	XCIII.
says	a'ny	a bove'	i'dle
sieve	ev er	a gain	ech o
eight	ver y	be low	'vis it
juice	bur y	be side	col or
curve	nev er	un til	e qual
sword	read y	a cross	hap py
could	mer ry	a mong	doz en
would	er rand	a fraid	mon ey
square	bus y	a round	pen cil
freight	tru ly	o blige	lis ten
quench	of ten	ex cept	peb ble
trough	aft er	in stead	bar rel
breeze	al most	be cause	whis tle
freeze	doub le	be tween	quar rel
bronze	troub le	be neath	cous in
friend	kit ten	a gainst	care ful
length	sure ly	e nough	care less
pledge	fol low	re ceive	mar bles
sponge	hon est	de ceive	morn ing
tongue	hor rid	be lieve	chil dren
twelfth	hun gry	ar range	thir teen
strength	wheth er	cor rect	four teen

## PART II.

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I.	II.	III.	IV.
bod'y	mouth	palm	an'kle
head	tooth	thumb	flesh
hair	teeth	fin'gers	blood
eyes	tongue	el'bow	pulse
ears	throat	shoul'der	veins
nose	arms	mus'cles	ar'ter y
cheek	breast	knuck'les	lungs
skull	joints	knee	heart
tem'ple	limbs	thigh	nerves
fore'head	wrist	foot	liv'er
eye'lash	hands	toes	stom'ach
eye'brow	nails	in'step	skel'e ton

### V.

The muscles of the body are fastened to a framework of bones called the skeleton. The heart sends the blood to all parts of the body. The blood goes out through the arteries and comes back through the veins. The lungs keep the blood pure by giving it fresh air. The joints of the fingers are called knuckles.

### VI.

Only a baby small,  
Dropt from the skies ;  
Only a laughing face,  
Two sunny eyes ;

Only two cherry lips,  
One chubby nose ;  
Only two little hands,  
Ten little toes.

VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
pa pa'	sis'ter	cook	friend
mam ma'	broth'er	maid	rel'a tive
fa'ther	aunt	nurse	bach'e lor
moth'er	un'cle	wait'er	wid'ow er
par'ents	cous'in	wom'an	birth
hus'band	niece	wom'en	bur'y
wife	neph'ew	wid'ow	bur'i al
ba'by	serv'ant	or'phan	fu'ner al
child	fam'i ly	ma'tron	wed'ding
chil'dren	neigh'bor	daugh'ter	mar'riage

## XI.

One day my papa and mamma went to a wedding at a neighbor's house. They took my brother and sister with them, but as I was the youngest, I was left at home with nurse and baby. In the afternoon two cousins came to play with me and we had a very nice time.

## XII.

A fair little girl sat under a tree,  
Sewing as long as her eyes could see ;  
Then smoothed her work, and folded it right,  
And said, " Dear work, good night, good night."

## XIII.

Over the river and through the wood,  
To grandfather's house we go ;  
The horse knows the way  
To carry the sleigh  
Through the white and drifted snow.

**XIV.**

house  
frame  
wood  
stone  
brick  
door  
knob  
latch  
stoop  
porch  
lock  
sash  
sills  
hinge  
eaves

**XV.**

floor  
stairs  
blinds  
win'dow  
ceil'ing  
gar'ret  
at'tic  
en'try  
clos'et  
pan'el  
shin'gle  
cor'nice  
shut'ters  
stair'way  
en'trance

**XVI.**

pan'try  
cellar  
laun'dry  
fur'nace  
chim'ney  
ash'es  
sift'er  
cin'ders  
coal  
coke  
shav'ings  
char'coal  
kind'lings  
coal'-bin  
hy'drant

**XVII.**

me'ter  
bar'rel  
fau'cet  
scut'tle  
base'ment  
kitch'en  
range  
ov'en  
pok'er  
cov'er  
stove  
hearth  
boil'er  
spi'der  
toast'er

**XVIII.**

boil'er  
beat'er  
grat'er  
strain'er  
col'an der

shov'el  
fend'er  
buck'et  
grid'dle  
grid'i ron

ket'tle  
sauce'pan  
dish'es  
crock'er y  
cis'tern

**XIX.**

Houses are built of wood, stone, or brick.  
A door has hinges, a lock, a knob, and a latch.  
A window has sashes, blinds, and shutters.  
Coal and kindling wood are kept in the cellar.  
The attic, or garret, is just under the roof.

XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
ta'ble	chair	man'tel	comb
plates	thread	screen	brush
tea'cups	nee'dle	cur'tain	quilt
sau'cers	thim'ble	mir'ror	spread
knives	cush'ion	brack'et	blank'et
forks	bas'ket	vas'es	ba'sin
spoons	scis'sors	stat'ue	toi'let
cru'et	work'-box	tas'sel	bu'reau
cast'er	sew'ing	has'sock	rock'er
gob'let	knit'ting	chan de lier'	cra'dle
pitch'er	par'lor	bed'room	couch
tum'bler	pi an'o	bed'stead	lounge
tu reen'	so'fa	pil'low	can'dle
doi'ly	pic'ture	bol'ster	net'ting
nap'kin	paint'ing	mat'tress	cov'er let

XXIV.	XXV.
soap	lamp
tow'el	li'bra ry
sheets	book'case
car'pet	mag a zine'
mat'ting	news'pa per
	clothes
	dress
	boots
	shoes
	a'pron
	cuffs
	hose
	col'lar
	cor'set
	gai'ters

**XXVI.**

I keep my needle and thread, my thimble, pin cushion, and scissors in my work-box. When papa comes home at night, I light his lamp and draw his easy-chair up to the fire. After supper he reads the newspaper while mamma and I sew or knit.

**XXVII.**

coat  
cloak  
veil  
skirt  
jack'et  
bon'net  
shawl  
rub'bers  
cra vat'  
neck'tie

**XXVIII.**

sack  
furs  
muff  
tip'pet  
pock'et  
but'tons  
rib'bons  
wrap'per  
slip'pers  
stock'ings

**XXIX.**

vest  
shirt  
gloves  
mit'tens  
leg'gings  
fringe  
cloth'ing  
trim'ming  
cal'i co

**XXX.**

lin'en  
cot'ton  
wool'en  
worst'ed  
flan'nel  
jew'el ry  
o'ver coat  
par'a sol  
um brel'la  
hand'ker chief

**XXXI.**

A little neglect may breed great mischief. For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy; — all for want of care about a horse-shoe nail.

**XXXII.**

yard  
gar'den  
walks  
flow'ers  
trees  
plants  
vines  
shrubs  
foun'tain  
shrub'ber y

**XXXIII.**

oak  
elm  
pine  
ma'ple  
beech  
birch  
spruce  
hem'lock  
hick'o ry  
wil'low

**XXXIV.**

fir  
ce'dar  
larch  
lin'den  
lo'cust  
pop'lar  
al'der  
lau'rel  
wal'nut  
chest'nut

**XXXV.**

lil'y  
rose  
phlox  
dai'sy  
tu'lip  
pan'sy  
vi'o let  
pe tu'ni a  
ver be'na  
ge ra'ni um

**XXXVI.**

It is summer time, rare, beautiful June, and hill and dale are crowded with God's gifts—grass and flowers. The horse-chestnuts at the back of the house are in blossom; the elms in front are in their glory; the flower beds are sweet with roses and violets; and through all comes wafted to us the delicious fragrance of the grapevines. — BEECHER.

**XXXVII.**

The snow had begun in the gloaming,  
And busily, all the night,  
Had been heaping field and highway  
With a silence deep and white.  
Every pine and fir and hemlock  
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,  
And the poorest twig on the elm-tree  
Was ridged inch-deep with pearl. — LOWELL.

**XXXVIII.**

crowd'ed	front	gloam'ing
blos'som	sweet	bus'i ly
fra'grance	earl	high'way
de lic'ious	pearl	si'lence
dain'ties	ridged	er'mine

**XXXIX.**

O for festal dainties spread,  
Like my bowl of milk and bread, —  
Pewter spoon and bowl of wood,  
On the door-stone gray and rude. — WHITTIER.



**XL.**

food	tea
milk	salt
bread	spice
meat	toast
eggs	cream
soup	fruit
rice	sauce
pease	coffee
beans	co'coa
cheese	choc'o late

**XLI.**

bake	beets
boil	ba'con
stew	but'ter
roast	bis'cuit
broil	beef'steak
beef	pas'try
veal	pep'per
lamb	pick'les
pork	pars'ley
fowl	pars'nips

**XLII.**

so'da  
sug'ar  
sal'ad  
sir'up  
sir'loin  
squash  
on'ion  
tur'nip  
to ma'toes  
po ta'toes  
pump'kin  
cab'bage

**XLIII.**

poul'try  
let'tuce  
cel'er y  
car'rot  
spin'ach  
thyme  
car'a way  
cay enne'  
mel'on  
rad'ish  
bar'ley  
rhu'barb

**XLIV.**

corn  
yeast  
ci'der  
hon'ey  
cloves  
all'spice  
jel'ly  
jum'bles  
gin'ger  
cit'ron  
cus'tard  
crack'ers

**XLV.**

pears  
grapes  
ap'ples  
peach'es  
quinc'es  
plums  
prunes  
cher'ries  
cur'rants  
lem'ons  
or'anges  
a'pri cots

**XLVI.**

My mother sent me to the grocery to buy some provisions. There were six different things, and I kept saying them over to myself. They were sugar, cider, sirup, pepper, butter, and soda.

**XLVII.**

tur'key  
 chick'en  
 oys'ters  
 ven'i son  
 mut'ton  
 pud'ding  
 por'ridge  
 oat'meal  
 dough'nuts  
 crul'lers  
 mus'tard  
 mo las'ses

**XLVIII.**

al'monds  
 wal'nuts  
 rai'sins  
 mar'ket  
 gro'cer ies  
 vict'uals  
 pro vis'ions  
 cu'cum ber  
 cin'na mon  
 om'e let  
 vin'e gar  
 lem on ade'

**XLIX.**

lunch  
 lunch'eon  
 din'ner  
 sup'per  
 break'fast  
 veg'e ta bles  
 as par'a gus  
 rasp'ber ries  
 blue'ber ries  
 black'ber ries  
 straw'ber ries  
 whor'tle ber ries

**L.**

fish  
 bass  
 perch  
 eel  
 trout

shark  
 shrimp  
 her'ring  
 salm'on  
 sar'dine

lob'ster  
 had'dock  
 hal'i but  
 pick'er el  
 mack'er el

**LI.**

One day last summer I went fishing with my uncle and my cousin Jack. My uncle lives near a large pond in which there are several kinds of fish. My cousin caught a bass and six perch. I caught seven small perch, but my uncle took four large pickerel. One of the pickerel weighed nearly three pounds. Sardines are small fish of the her-ring family.

LII.	LIII.	LIV.	LV.
school	rul'er	prize	teach'er
book	point'er	marks	schol'ar
desk	set tee'	er'ror	mas'ter
chair	les'son	cop'y	pu'pil
slate	re port'	mer'it	stu'dent
clock	reg'is ter	cred'it	prin'ci pal
baize	plat'form	fail'ure	jan'i tor
sponge	book'shelf	or'der	trus tee'
chalk	di'a ry	con'duct	grad'u ate
cray'on	ink'stand	ab'sence	com mit'tee
pa'per	e ras'er	tar'di ness	med'al
pen'cil	black'board	de port'ment	re ward'

## LVI.

Five minutes late and the school is begun;  
 What are rules for, if you break every one?  
 Just as the scholars are seated and quiet,  
 You hurry in with disturbance and riot.

## LVII.

Why do you loiter so long by the way?  
 All of the classes are formed for the day;  
 Hurry and pick up your reader and slate —  
 Room at the foot for the boy that is late.

## LVIII.

## SCHOOL STUDIES.

read'ing	a rith'me tic
writ'ing	gram'mar
spell'ing	lan'guage
sing'ing	his'to ry
draw'ing	ge og'ra phy

## LIX.

## THE SCHOLAR SHOULD BE:

pres'ent	ear'ly
punc'tu al	bus'y
care'ful	dil'i gent
or'der ly	stu'di ous
at ten'tive	o be'di ent

**LX.**

THE SCHOLAR SHOULD NOT BE:

i'dle	nois'y	quar'ter	re cess'
ab'sent	play'ing	hol'i day	ses'sion
tru'ant	laugh'ing	va ca'tion	fore'noon
tar'dy	whis per ing	pro mo'tion	af'ter noon
care'less	dis o be'di ent	dis'ci pline	in ter mis'sion

**LXI.****LXII.**

Press bravely on, and reach the goal,  
 And gain the prize, and wear the crown!  
 Faint not! for to the steadfast soul  
 Come wealth and honor and renown.

**LXIII.**

o bey'	in struct'	col'lege	pri'ma ry
hon'or	pro mote'	dis'trict	learn'ing
stud'y	dis miss'	pub'lic	knowl'edge
pun'ish	ex pel'	pri'vate	in struc'tion
gov'ern	sus pend'	com'mon	ed u ca'tion

**LXIV.****LXV.**

What we learn in our youth grows up with us, and in time becomes a part of the mind itself. How careful, then, should we be of each hour and day of school life!

**LXVI.**

Never be discouraged by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, he will mend it as many. Patience and perseverance will accomplish wonders. An old proverb says, "Labor conquers all things."

**LXVII.**

farm	farm'er
field	ten'ant
for'est	plant'er
marsh	coun'try
swamp	up'land

**LXVIII.**

graz'ing	dai'ry
pas'ture	sta'ble
or'chard	man'ger
mead'ow	ma nure'
low'land	mow'er

**LXIX.**

Into the yard the farmer goes  
 With grateful heart at the close of day;  
 Harness and chain are hung away;  
 In the wagon-shed stand yoke and plow;  
 The straw's in the stack, the hay in the mow,  
 The cooling dews are falling;  
 The friendly sheep a welcome bleat,  
 The pigs come grunting to his feet,  
 And the whinnying mare her master knows,  
 When into the yard the farmer goes.

**LXX.**

hay  
 rye  
 oats  
 wheat  
 scythe  
 sick'le  
 reap'er  
 cra'dle  
 wag'on  
 cat'tle

**LXXI.**

reins  
 bri'dle  
 sad'dle  
 hal'ter  
 har'ness  
 riv'er  
 vil'lage  
 tav'ern  
 bush'es  
 fenc'es

**LXXII.**

rid'ing  
 skat'ing  
 hunt'ing  
 fish'ing  
 run'ning  
 slid'ing  
 sleigh'ing  
 ram'bling  
 roam'ing  
 walk'ing

**LXXIII.**

show'er  
 shad'ow  
 pic'nic  
 cav'ern  
 fo'li age  
 cas cade'  
 cat'a ract  
 land'scape  
 scen'er y  
 toll'-gate

**LXXIV.****LUCY'S VISIT TO THE COUNTRY.**

Lucy Lee was eleven years old. For many years she had been wishing to visit her grandmother who lived in the country. At last Lucy's mother decided that she was old enough to travel alone, and wrote a letter saying that Lucy would spend the Christmas holidays with her grandmother.

**LXXV.**

trav'el  
vis'it  
jour'ney  
de'pot  
sta'tion  
va lise'  
par'cel  
bun'dle  
pack'age  
bag'gage

**LXXVI.**

rail'road  
ex press'  
lug'gage  
trav'el er  
pas'sen ger  
con duct'or  
brake'man  
fire'man  
en gi neer'  
lo'co mo'tive

**LXXVII.**

mail  
stamps  
let'ter  
car'rier  
post'age  
dis patch'  
tel'e gram  
tel'e graph  
tel'e phone  
mes'sen ger

**LXXVIII.**

weath'er  
rain'y  
wind'y  
cloud'y  
chill'y  
gloom'y  
brac'ing  
clear'ing  
charm'ing  
de light'ful

**LXXIX.**

It seemed very early in the morning to Lucy, when the express train carried her off to the little village near which her grandmother lived. She enjoyed the ride very much. Her clothes were nicely packed in a small valise, and she carried in her hand a small package of luncheon which her mother had given her.

**LXXX.**

The train flew on so fast that Lucy could hardly see the fences and telegraph poles by the side of the track. About noon the train reached the town where Lucy was to stop. She found her friends waiting for her at the station. They put Lucy and her baggage into the huge sleigh and drove away to the farm house.

**LXXXI.****THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.**

an'vil	forge
ham'mer	sledge
bel'lovs	wrench
pin'cers	i'ron
mal'let	steel

**LXXXII.****THE CARPENTER'S SHOP.**

plane	adze
brace	square
au'ger	wedge
chis'el	screw'driv er
gim'let	hatch'et

**LXXXIII.****IN THE BARNYARD.**

cows	hors'es	don'keys	colts
sheep	po'nies	chick'ens	mules
lambs	pup'pies	gos'lings	ducks
calves	kit'tens	mas'tiff	geese

**LXXXIV.**

After Lucy had warmed herself by the great fire and had eaten her dinner, she went out to the barnyard. She saw the sheep and cows in their sheds and the horses in the stable. She learned the names of some of the cows and horses. There were two dogs, a shepherd dog and a fine large mastiff.

**LXXXV.**

The shepherd dog helped in taking care of the sheep, and the mastiff protected the house and barn from thieves and robbers. In the great old barn Lucy found many curious things. She wondered at the great beams and rafters in the building, and at the huge pile of hay and oats which the farmer had stored up for use in winter.

**LXXXVI.****WORDS RELATING TO TIME.**

sea'sons	min'utes
spring	hours
sum'mer	days
au'tumn	weeks
win'ter	months
sec'onds	years

**LXXXVII.****NAMES OF THE MONTHS.**

Jan'u a ry	Ju ly'
Feb'ru a ry	Au'gust
March	Sep tem'ber
A'pril	Oc to'ber
May	No vem'ber
June	De cem'ber

**LXXXVIII.****DAYS OF THE WEEK AND HOLIDAYS.**

Sun'day.	East'er
Mon'day	Christ'mas
Tues'day	New Year
Wednes'day	Fast Day
Thurs'day	Me mo'ri al
Fri'day	In de pend'ence
Sat'ur day	Thanks'giv ing
Sab'bath	Good Fri'day

**LXXXIX.****ABBREVIATIONS.**

Jan.	Dec.
Feb.	Sun.
Mar.	Mon.
Apr.	Tues.
Aug.	Wed.
Sept.	Thu.
Oct.	Fri.
Nov.	Sat.



**XC.**

In the evening, the whole family gathered around the hearth in the great kitchen. Lucy found three little kittens and had plenty of fun watching them play together. Her cousins had some tame rabbits and a pet squirrel in a cage. The boys had caught the squirrel when it was young, and had taught him to turn a wheel and do many other funny tricks.

**XCI.**

## NAMES OF BIRDS.

owl	rob'in	thrush	par'rot
lark	spar'row	grouse	par'tridge
wren	blue'bird	crow	swal'low
quail	mar'tin	hawk	o'ri ole

**XCII.**

## WILD ANIMALS.

li'on	ze'bra	pan'ther	mon'key
ti'ger	gi raffe'	rac coon'	bea'ver
jag u ar'	rein'deer	squir'rel	cam'el
leop'ard	el'e phant	rab'bit	buff'a lo

**XCIII.**

The animals in a menagerie are collected from many different countries. The polar bear comes from the cold northern countries where snow and ice cover the ground most of the year. The lion, tiger, leopard, and many other animals of the cat family, live in hot countries.

**XCIV.**

During the days that Lucy spent at her grandmother's house, she explored every part of the house and barn. One day she went into the tool house where were kept the hoes, rakes, plows, scythes, and other farming tools. In the blacksmith's shop she saw the men shoeing a horse. The fire on the forge was fanned by the wind from the bellows until it glowed very brightly.

**XCV.**

dur'ing	shoe'ing	ham'mered
ex plored'	fanned	di rec'tion
ev'er y	glowed	heav'y
farm'ing	bright'ly	leath'er

**XCVI.**

When the iron was red-hot, the blacksmith drew it out and hammered it on the anvil until it took the shape of a horse-shoe. When he struck the iron with his heavy hammer, the shining sparks flew out in every direction. Lucy was frightened at first and jumped back, but the smith, with his thick leather apron, did not mind the sparks at all.

**XCVII.**

drew	sparks	a'pron	horse'-shoe
took	flew	shin'ing	black'smith
struck	thick	jumped	fright'ened

## XCVIII.

On the farm were two little ponies which had been bought for the use of Lucy's cousins. When Lucy was with them, there were eight children in all, and sometimes they all crowded into the old sleigh at once. They had many pleasant rides behind the smart little ponies. The snow lay deep and white and the sleigh fairly flew over its surface to the music of the merry bells.

## XCIX.

which	some'times	once
bought	pleas'ant	ma'ny
eight	sur'face	fair'ly
sleigh	mer'ry	mu'sic

## C.

One morning Lucy looked out of her window upon a scene so beautiful that she thought it must be fairyland. The window panes were covered with delicate frost-work, and outside the trees glittered with thousands of icicles. The needles of the evergreen trees were coated with ice which sparkled in the sunshine. Lucy thought she had never seen anything so wonderful.

## CI.

looked	fair'y	thou'sands	ev'er green
scene	win'dow	del'i cate	spark'led
thought	cov'ered	i'ci cles	won'der ful

## CII.

Here is a copy of the letter which Lucy wrote to her mamma from the country:—

Frostville, Dec. 30, 1889.

Dear Mamma: —

How long it seems  
since I saw you and Papa!

It has been so pleasant here  
that the days were too short for  
all that we wanted to do. I  
expect to start home to-morrow.

Your loving daughter,  
Lucy See.

## CIII.

The speckled sky is dim with snow,  
The light flakes falter and fall slow;  
Across the hill-top, far and pale,  
Silently drops a silvery veil;  
And all the valley is shut in  
By flickering curtains, gray and thin.

CIV.	CV.	CVI.	CVII.
church	priest	ship	helm
aisle	cu'rate	brig	pi'lot
al'tar	rec'tor	yacht	rud'der
pul'pit	sur'plice	sloop	sail'or
pil'lar	praise	ves'sel	sea'man
bel'fry	pray'er	cut'ter	mar'i ner
ves'try	choir	steam'er	haw'ser
chap'el	al'to	schoon'er	cab'in
chan'cel	bass	ca'ble	steer'age
pas'tor	ten'or	an'chor	cap'stan
preach'er	so pra'no	com'pass	purs'er
min'is ter	or'gan ist	frig'ate	stew'ard

## CVIII.

In the hammer lies the wealth of a nation. Its merry clink points out the abode of industry and labor. Not a house is built, not a ship floats, not a carriage rolls, not a wheel spins, nor an engine thunders, not a press speaks, nor a bugle peals, not a spade delves, nor a banner floats, without having endured the blows of the hammer.

## CIX.

The hammer teaches us that great ends and large results can be gained only by good, hard blows; that, if we would attain usefulness and reach our full perfection, we must not shrink from the hardships of life, but early learn to cultivate the power of patient endurance.

## REVIEW LESSONS.

CX.	CXI.	CXII.	CXIII.
tongue	knuck'le	cous'in	bur'y
veins	stom'ach	wom'en	bur'i al
wrist	neph'ew	or'phan	si'lence
niece	daugh'ter	ceil'ing	de li'cious
friend	mar'riage	cel'lar	vict'uals
sleigh	cor'nice	fur'nace	fo'li age
could	fau'cet	cush'ion	scen'er y
knives	scis'sors	bu'reau	mead'ow
thread	mir'ror	flan'nel	trav'el er
spread	pew'ter	rhu'barb	en gi neer'
cheese	mel'on	spin'ach	sea'sons
sauce	bis'cuit	rai'sins	min'utes
fruit	cay enne'	salm'on	au'tumn
yeast	ab'sence	pa'tience	Tues'day
thyme	col'lege	de'pot	Christ'mas
sponge	knowl'edge	e nough'	Feb'ru a ry
reins	vil'lage	lunch'eon	Wednes'day
scythe	jour'ney	au'ger	Mon'day
field	va lise'	chis'el	East'er
forge	bag'gage	hatch'et	leop'ard
sledge	pack'age	raft'ers	gi raffe'
wrench	post'age	watch'ing	ze'bra
wedge	mas'tiff	par'tridge	rac coon'
adze	bel'lows	swal'low	rein'deer
square	shep'herd	squir'rel	me nag'er ie

## REVIEW LESSONS.

CXIV.	CXV.	CXVI.	CXVII.
whole	ma'ny	leath'er	fright'ened
wheel	par'rot	cov'ered	i'ci cle
which	shoe'ing	sur'face	del'i cate
great	heav'y	as sign'	in'dus try
bear	a gainst'	dap'pled	use'ful ness
wren	thir'ty	ves'sel	en dur'ance
thrush	ex cept'	schoon'er	chan de lier'
month	be neath'	com'pass	mag a zine'
where	pil'low	an'chor	par'a sol
drew	pil'lar	car'riage	en'e my
flew	sur'plice	pa'tient	shrub'ber y
thick	sig'nal	bu'gle	bus'i ly
plow	whis'tle	en'gine	choc'o late
bought	mus'cles	laugh'ing	cin'na mon
caught	shoul'der	mis'chief	cel'er y
taught	hy'drant	fra'grance	vin'e gar
scene	mat'tress	poul'try	dil'i gent
thought	al'monds	re cess'	stu'di ous
once	gram'mar	shad'ow	dis'ci pline
wrote	lan'guage	wait'ing	mes'sen ger
since	friend'ly	neigh'bor	hol'i day
sleet	wel'come	col'lar	tel'e graph
aisle	sleigh'ing	foun'tain	ver be'na
shrink	cur'tain	wool'en	jew'el ry
yacht	knit'ting	er'mine	hand'ker chief

## PART III.

---

### I.

an'cient  
va cant  
fa mous  
ha zel  
sa cred  
has ten  
pa tient  
va grant  
stran ger  
fra grant

### II.

na'ture  
bath ing  
pa tience  
play ful  
grate ful  
waste ful  
great ly  
gra cious  
whale bone  
paste board

### III.

rais'ing  
main ly  
traï tor  
saint ly  
maid en  
rai ment  
drain age  
eight y  
weight y  
neigh bor

### IV.

cru sade'  
bro cade  
cha rade  
a fraid  
ar range  
bou quet  
cro quet  
cro chet  
per suade  
a shamed

### V.

ac'cent  
cat tle  
anx ious  
an guish  
ab sence  
frag ile  
frag ment  
dan druff  
chal lenge  
clap board

### VI.

az'ure  
par ish  
rag ged  
ras cal  
scat ter  
nar row  
gath er  
spar row  
shad ow  
jack knife

### VII.

When freedom from her mountain height,  
Unfurled her standard to the air,  
She tore the azure robe of night,  
And set the stars of glory there. — DRAKE.



**VIII.**

par'lor  
 har bor  
 far ther  
 far thing  
 par cel  
 gar bage  
 starv ing  
 dark ness  
 spark le  
 var nish

**IX.**

al'most  
 al ways  
 sau cy  
 cau tion  
 auc tion  
 au thor  
 cau tious  
 haugh ty  
 naugh ty  
 daugh ter

**X.**

se'cret  
 peo ple  
 greed y  
 fleec y  
 dea con  
 hea then  
 cheap ly  
 peace ful  
 cheat ing  
 east ern

**XI.**

re peat'  
 in crease  
 suc ceed  
 pro ceed  
 pre cede  
 po lice  
 va lise  
 an tique  
 ma chine  
 fa tigue

**XII.**

ra vine'  
 ma rine  
 rou tine  
 un seen  
 be tween  
 con ceal  
 sin cere  
 re treat  
 be neath  
 su preme

**XIII.**

be lief'  
 be lieve  
 re lief  
 re lieve  
 a chieve  
 be siege  
 re prieve  
 de ceive  
 re ceive  
 re ceipt

**XIV.**

In summer, fire-flies sparkle in the darkness of the night. The heathen live in Eastern countries. The deacon's daughter was haughty. How far can you walk without fatigue? I believe that you will receive a letter. My valise was found and taken to the police station. A narrow valley with steep sides is called a ravine.

**XV.**

ei'ther  
nei ther  
ceil ing  
lei sure  
sei zure  
chief ly  
brief ly  
fierce ly  
griev ous  
piece meal

**XVI.**

mer'ry  
ma'ny  
bur y  
read y  
ves sel  
chest nut  
meas ure  
pleas ure  
sen tence  
head ache

**XVII.**

ex'tra  
cen sus  
sel vage  
der rick  
length y  
reck less  
friend ly  
beg gar  
thread bare  
spend thrift

**XVIII.**

A friendly voice was the old, old clock,  
As it stood in the corner smiling;  
And blessed the time with a merry chime,  
The wintry hours beguiling.

**XIX.**

But a cross old voice was that tiresome clock,  
As it called at daybreak boldly,  
When the dawn looked gray o'er the misty way,  
And the early air blew coldly.

**XX.**

The census of the United States is taken every ten years.  
A derrick is a machine used for lifting heavy things. The  
lion rushed fiercely on its prey and tore it in pieces. I  
gathered enough chestnuts to fill a peck measure. The  
spendthrift will soon become a beggar.

**XXI.**

meth'od  
net tle  
ped dler  
self ish  
es sence  
feath er  
jeal ous  
pres ence  
shep herd  
ven geance

**XXII.**

fi'nal  
cli mate  
ice berg  
is land  
kind ness  
guid ance  
twi light  
fright en  
mind ful  
eye sight

**XXIII.**

qui'et  
writ er  
mi ser  
high ly  
li lac  
gi ant  
sci ence  
gey ser  
ty rant  
styl ish

**XXIV.**

high	knife	speech	piece
sign	guide	reach	niece
sight	rhyme	shears	grief
height	scythe	leaves	brief

**XXV.**

shin'gle  
mix ture  
pic ture  
scis sors  
griz zly  
will ing  
crib bage  
scrip ture  
bril liant  
ship wreck

**XXVI.**

bus'y  
pret ty  
vil lain  
guin ea  
min ute  
bis cuit  
sir up  
spir it  
vil lage  
mis chief

**XXVII.**

in'stinct  
guilt y  
wick ed  
wrink le  
this tle  
dis tance  
rid dle  
vine yard  
crim son  
wind mill

**XXVIII.**

re store'  
op pose  
dis pose  
un roll  
un load  
sup port  
pro voke  
re proach  
ap proach  
dis course

**XXIX.**

co'coa  
own er  
for ger  
loaf er  
oak en  
pol ka  
home ly  
post age  
pro file  
post script

**XXX.**

slow'ly  
most ly  
mo ment  
mourn er  
four teen  
coast er  
hoarse ly  
port age  
home spun  
loath some

**XXXI.**

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,  
With the wonderful water around you curled,  
And the wonderful grass upon your breast, —  
World, you are beautifully dressed.

**XXXII.**

hon'est  
of fice  
cof fee  
col lege  
cot tage  
mor al  
proc ess  
for eign  
prov erb  
knowl edge

**XXXIII.**

bot'tle  
mod ern  
knot ty  
hor rid  
com ma  
prompt ly  
mon ster  
scal lop  
con science  
non sense

**XXXIV.**

hon'or  
ton sil  
hor ror  
cop per  
bon net  
sol emn  
blos som  
sol stice  
fore head  
por ridge

**XXXV.**

flu'id  
 jui cy  
 beau ty  
 stu pid  
 eu chre  
 blu ing  
 sew age  
 neu tral  
 tune ful  
 luke warm

**XXXVI.**

re new'  
 re view  
 se cure  
 dis pute  
 re fuse  
 as sume  
 pre sume  
 con sume  
 pur sue  
 pur suit

**XXXVII.**

cru'el  
 tru ant  
 rude ly  
 bru tal  
 scri ple  
 pru dent  
 prun ing  
 cru is er  
 bru is ing  
 fruit ful

**XXXVIII.**

You, friendly earth! how far do you go,  
 With the wheat-fields that nod, and the rivers that flow;  
 With cities, and gardens, and cliffs, and isles,  
 And people upon you for thousands of miles?

**XXXIX.**

mov'ing  
 prov ing  
 cool ly  
 roof ing  
 tour ist  
 choos ing  
 smooth ly  
 fools cap  
 tomb stone  
 shrewd ness

**XL.**

bub'ble  
 doub le  
 coup le  
 rub ber  
 rough ly  
 bun ion  
 sul try  
 um pire  
 rub bish  
 strug gle

**XLI.**

doz'en  
 cous in  
 wor ry  
 mon ey  
 gov ern  
 mon key  
 com pass  
 blood y  
 plumb ing  
 some times

**XLII.**

thir'ty  
thirst y  
firm ly  
vir tue  
cir cle  
gir dle  
wor thy  
wor ship  
work man  
worth less

**XLIII.**

earn'ing  
earth en  
ear nest  
herb age  
pearl y  
cer tain  
per fume  
fur row  
learn ing  
clerk ship

**XLIV.**

tur'tle  
turn ing  
sur face  
fur nace  
cur tain  
jour ney  
sur geon  
jour nal  
pur pose  
pur chase

**XLV.**

Kind hearts are the gardens,  
Kind thoughts are the roots,  
Kind words are the blossoms,  
Kind deeds are the fruits.

**XLVI.**

hun'gry  
troub le  
cour age  
num ber  
com fort  
coun try  
cun ning  
tun nel  
puz zle  
young ster

**XLVII.**

toi'let  
roy al  
loy al  
oys ter  
coin age  
voy age  
loi ter  
joint ed  
point er  
mois ture

**XLVIII.**

cor'ner  
cor nice  
or phan  
por poise  
tor toise  
sor ghum  
mor phine  
or chard  
gor geous  
horse shoe

**XLIX.**

ad vice'  
 ad vise  
 de light  
 re sign  
 in quire  
 ac quire  
 per spire  
 de sign  
 de scribe  
 sub scribe

**L.**

lob'by  
 lodg ing  
 don key  
 chron ic  
 col umn  
 vol ume  
 schol ar  
 ob long  
 cof fin  
 com mon

**LI.**

buy'er  
 buy ing  
 fly ing  
 shy ly  
 hy phen  
 hy drant  
 dye ing  
 cry ing  
 sigh ing  
 dye wood

**LII.**

Here is a lesson that he who runs may read :

Though I fear but few have won it, —

The best reward of a kindly deed,

Is the knowledge of having done it !

**LIII.**

per'son  
 cir cuit  
 fer tile  
 ser pent  
 myr tle  
 sir loin  
 squir rel  
 sur plice  
 mer chant  
 mirth ful

**LIV.**

bul'let  
 bush el  
 pul pit  
 cush ion  
 wom an  
 wool en  
 wood en  
 bul lion  
 foot print  
 good ness

**LV.**

show'er  
 cow ard  
 foun tain  
 thou sand  
 pow der  
 a mount'  
 ac count  
 sur round  
 an nounce  
 pro nounce

**LVI.**

ce'dar  
ci der  
let ter  
po lar  
bor der  
lad der  
lum ber  
dan ger

**LVII.**

fla'vor  
dol lar  
ru mor  
hun ger  
chap ter  
vul gar  
mor tar  
zeph yr

**LVIII.**

al'bum  
sel dom  
king dom  
wel come  
lone some  
fath om  
wis dom  
bot tom

**LIX.**

The little coral workers,  
By their slow and constant motion,  
Have built up pretty islands  
In the distant, dark-blue ocean ;  
And the noblest undertakings  
Man's wisdom hath conceived  
By oft-repeated efforts  
Have been patiently achieved.

**LX.**

cor'al  
work'ers  
con'stant  
mo'tion

pret'ty  
is'lands  
dis'tant  
ef'fort

con ceived'  
a chieved'  
re peat'ed  
pa'tient ly

**LXI.**

rob'in  
en gine  
fir kin  
mus lin

mar'gin  
fam ine  
cap tain  
chief tain

bar'gain  
doc trine  
vil lain  
san guine



**LXII.**

gold'en  
bra zen  
fro zen  
pris on  
reck on  
ser mon  
sea son  
heav en  
strength en  
straight en

**LXIII.**

pal'ace  
ter race  
mal ice  
serv ice  
prom ise  
prac tice  
mor tise  
crev ice  
neck lace  
poul tice

**LXIV.**

ci gar'  
oc cur  
cha grin  
ad vance  
suc cess  
pos sess  
in stead  
re joice  
re venge  
com mence

**LXV.**

Patiently, patiently, day by day,  
The artist toils at his task alway ;  
Touching it here and tinting it there,  
Giving it ever, with infinite care,  
A line more soft or a hue more fair ;  
Till, little by little, the picture grows,  
And at last the cold, dull canvas glows  
With life and beauty and forms of grace  
That evermore in the world have place.

**LXVI.**

tick'et  
sum mit  
hatch et  
fresh et  
brace let

for'feit  
sur feit  
rack et  
com et  
pam phlet

def'i nite  
in fi nite  
fa vor ite  
ex qui site  
req ui site

**LXVII.**

Thus with the poet : hour after hour  
 He listens to catch the fairy chimes  
 That ring in his soul ; then, with magic power,  
 He weaves their melody into his rhymes ;  
 Slowly, carefully, word by word,  
 Line by line, and thought by thought,  
 He fashions the golden tissue of song :  
 And thus are immortal anthems wrought.

**LXVIII.**

po'et	lis'tens	tis'sue	chimes
art'ist	fair'y	an'thems	rhymes
touch'ing	mag'ic	fash'ions	thought
can'vas	mel'o dy	im mor'tal	wrought

**LXIX.**

The maples redden in the sun,  
 In autumn gold the beeches stand ;  
 Rest, faithful plow, thy work is done  
 Upon the teeming land.  
 Bordered with trees whose gay leaves fly  
 On every breath that sweeps the sky,  
 The fresh, dark acres furrowed lie,  
 And ask the sower's hand. — BRYANT.

**LXX.**

ma'ples	plow	a'cres
red'den	leaves	teem'ing
au'tumn	breath	sow'er's
beech'es	sweeps	bor'dered
faith'ful	whose	fur'rowed

## WORDS RELATING TO MUSIC.

## LXXI.

or'gan  
pi an'o  
vi o lin'  
gui tar'  
ban'jo  
cor'net  
bu'gle  
cym'bals  
pi an'ist  
or'gan ist

## LXXII.

flute  
fife  
harp  
so'lo  
tri'o  
du et'  
quar tet'  
cho'rus  
op'era  
bal'lad

## LXXIII.

di rect'or  
mu'si cal  
com pos'er  
mu si'cian  
or'ches tra  
in'stru ment  
clar'i net  
ac cor'di on  
me lo'de on  
vi o lon cel'lo

## LXXIV.

Come, let us plant the apple-tree!  
Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;  
Wide let its hollow bed be made;  
There gently lay the roots, and there  
Sift the dark mold with kindly care,  
And press it o'er them tenderly,  
As round the sleeping infant's feet  
We softly fold the cradle-sheet.  
So plant we the apple-tree. — BRYANT.

## LXXV.

cleave	ap'ple	kind'ly	round
tough	hol'low	ten'der ly	sheet
roots	gent'ly	sleep'ing	soft'ly
mold	green'sward	in'fant's	cra'dle

**LXXVI.**

What plant we in this apple-tree ?  
 Buds which the breath of summer days  
 Shall lengthen into leafy sprays ;  
 Boughs where the thrush, with crimson breast,  
 Shall haunt, and sing, and hide her nest ;

We plant upon the sunny lea  
 A shadow for the noontide hour,  
 A shelter from the summer shower,  
 When we plant the apple-tree. — BRYANT.

**LXXVII.**

which	thrush	length'en	shad'ow
breath	breast	leaf'y	shel'ter
sprays	where	sun'ny	show'er
boughs	haunt	crim'son	noon'tide

**LXXVIII.**

In all woodlands, nature has made provision for retaining the moisture of rains long in the ground. The earth under the trees is covered with a thick carpeting of fallen leaves, which absorb the showers and prevent the water from passing immediately into the streams and hurrying to the sea.

**LXXIX.**

pro vis'ion	cov'ered	ab sorb'
re tain'ing	car'pet ing	im me'di ate ly
mois'ture	fal'len	hur'ry ing

**LXXX.**

Part of the moisture thus confined under the fallen leaves and shielded from evaporation by sun and wind, finds its way slowly into the veins of the earth, rises in springs, and runs off in rivulets; part is gradually drawn up by the rootlets of the trees and given off to the air from the leaves, to form the vapors which are afterward condensed into showers

**LXXXI.**

shield'ed	veins	root'lets
e vap o ra'tion	earth	va'pors
grad'u al ly	springs	con densed'

**LXXXII.**

Thus it is that forests protect a country against drought, and keep its streams constantly flowing and its wells constantly full. Cut down the trees and the moisture of the showers passes rapidly off from the surface and hastens to lakes and to oceans.

**LXXXIII.**

for'ests	drought	sur'face
pro tect'	streams	has'tens
a gainst'	flow'ing	rap'id ly
con'stant ly	pass'es	o'ceans

## WORDS RELATING TO DISEASE.

**LXXXIV.**

a'gue  
chills  
fe'ver  
cough  
col'ic  
croup  
chol'er a  
ca tarrh'  
can'cer  
con sump'tion

**LXXXV.**

bil'ious  
ty'phoid  
scar'let  
mea'sles  
ma la'ri a  
neu ral'gi a  
dys pep'si a  
pneu mo'ni a  
diph the'ri a  
rheu'ma tism

**LXXXVI.**

asth'ma  
phthis'ic  
pleu'ri sy  
bron chi'tis  
scrof'u la  
scar la ti'na  
dis ease'  
symp'tom  
rem'e dy  
med'i cine

**LXXXVII.**

Ague, chills, and malaria are common in newly settled regions. Diphtheria and scarlet fever are very dangerous and fatal diseases. Coughs, colds, and catarrh sometimes cause consumption. Old people are often troubled with rheumatism and neuralgia. Dyspepsia is caused by carelessness in eating and lack of exercise.

**LXXXVIII.**

A little theft, a small deceit,  
Too often leads to more;  
'Tis hard at first, but tempts the feet  
As through an open door.  
Just as the broadest rivers run  
From small and distant springs,  
The greatest crimes that men have done,  
Have grown from little things.

## NAMES OF COLORS.

## LXXXIX.

col'or	gray
red	brown
blue	black
yel'low	white
green	fawn
or'ange	pink
pur'ple	cher'ry

## XC.

ol'ive	vi'o let
rus'set	in'di go
gar'net	lav'en der
scar'let	'cit'rine
salm'on	pri'ma ry
ma roon'	sec'ond a ry
crim'son	ter'ti a ry

## XCI.

The primary colors are red, blue, and yellow. The secondary colors are green, orange, and purple. The tertiary colors are olive, russet, and citrine. Green is made by mixing blue and yellow. Orange is made by mixing red and yellow. Purple is made by mixing blue and red. By blending all the colors of the rainbow, white is formed. Black is the absence of all color.

## XCII.

Green is the color most pleasing to the eye. For this reason the appearance of the country in summer is so refreshing. The foliage of the trees and the verdure of the fields delight the sense of sight. The rainbow is caused by the separation of the rays of light into the seven colors of which light is composed. The drops of rain separate the rays of light as they pass through them.

OCCUPATIONS AND OFFICES.

**XCIII.**

art'ist  
ar'ti san  
at tor'ney  
ar'chi tect  
al'der man  
as sist'ant  
ac count'ant  
auc tion eer'  
a poth'e ca ry

**XCIV.**

bank'er  
bar'ber  
bro'ker  
brew'er  
build'er  
butch'er  
burg'lar  
black'smith  
book'-keep er

**XCv.**

coop'er  
cash ier'  
ca'ter er  
car'pen ter  
cash'-boy  
con duct'or  
coach'man  
con fec'tion er  
coun'cil man

**XCvI.**

driv'er  
doc'tor  
drug'gist  
flo'rist  
hat'ter  
ed'i tor  
print'er  
gro'cer  
teach'er  
re port'er

**XCvII.**

judge  
join'er  
jew'el er  
sail'or  
sol'dier  
sher'iff  
sur'geon  
team'ster  
sales'man  
seam'stress

**XCvIII.**

may'or  
mil'ler  
mol'der  
mer'chant  
me chan'ic  
ma chin'ist  
mil'li ner  
min'is ter  
mu si'cian  
mag'is trate

**XCIX.**

paint'er  
plumb'er  
ped'dler  
preach'er  
law'yer  
ac'tor  
tai'l'or  
tell'er  
gov'ern. or  
gar'den er

**C.**

pres'i dent  
sec're ta ry  
treas'u rer  
fi nan cier'  
phy si'cian  
laun'dress  
con'sta ble  
en gi neer'  
po lice'man  
shoe'ma ker



## TERMS USED IN POLITICS.

## CI.

con'gress	pol'i tics	dem'o crat
sen'ate	del'e gate	re pub'li can
speak'er	con ven'tion	lib'e ral
e lec'tion	nom i na'tion	con serv'a tive

## CII.

de bate'	vot'ers	res o lu'tion
cau'cus	bal'lot	sen'a tor
ad dress'	ma jor'i ty	can'di date
can'vass	mi nor'i ty	pol i ti'cian

## CIII.

Congress is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Senators are elected by the legislatures of the States. Representatives are chosen directly by the people. A majority of the voters will elect a candidate. A canvass of a town is usually made before an election.

## CIV.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them to another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal stations to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — JEFFERSON.

## BUSINESS TERMS.

## CV.

ex'ports	ledg'er	mon'ey
im'ports	jour'nal	re ceipt'
cred'it	tar'iff	in'voice
prof'it	rev'e nue	ac count'

## CVI.

li'cense	com'merce	mort'gage
ex change'	com'pan y	se cu'ri ty
in'ter est	cur'ren cy	debt'or
bus'i ness	cus'tom er	cred'it or

## CVII.

Exports are products sent out of a country. Imports are goods brought into a country. A tariff is a list of duties paid on imported goods. An invoice is an account of goods bought. A written order for the payment of money is called a bill of exchange. The revenue of the government is derived from duties on imports and from taxes.

## CVIII.

Foreign commerce is carried on with other countries besides our own. Domestic commerce is carried on between different parts of a country. A mortgage is sometimes given as security for the payment of a debt. Currency consists of coin and paper money. Interest is the sum charged for the use of money loaned.

CIX.	CX.	CXI.
EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	
wheat	sug'ar	lem'ons
corn	cof'fee	rai'sins
flour	ci gars'	ba na'nas
pork	sul'phur	or'an ges
fruit	in'di go	eb'on y
cheese	qui'nine	rib'bons
ba'con	ar'sen ic	watch'es
but'ter	strych'nine	jew'el ry
sil'ver	di'a monds	car'pets
cot'ton	por'ce lain	vel'vets
to bac'co	coch'i neal	mo las'ses
ma chin'er y	ma hog'a ny	caout'chouc

**CXII.**

Wheat, corn, and flour are called breadstuffs. These are sent on ships and steamers from the United States to England, France, and Germany. The exports of France are ribbons, silks, laces, wines, jewelry, and velvets. England sends out manufactures of cotton, wool, and iron to all parts of the world.

**CXIII.**

Ebony, mahogany, and rosewood are called cabinet-woods and are used in making furniture. Dye-woods come from Central and South America. They are used in dyeing cloths and in other manufactures. Arsenic and strychnine are deadly poisons. Oranges, lemons, and bananas are called tropical fruits.

**CXIV.****CXV.****CXVI.****WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC.**

fig'ure  
ci'pher  
ques'tion  
an'swer  
prob'lem  
ex am'ple  
con'crete  
ab'stract  
quan'ti ty  
no ta'tion

nu mer a'tion  
ad di'tion  
sub trac'tion  
min'u end  
sub'tra hend  
re main'der  
dif'fer ence  
prod'uct  
mul ti pli cand'  
mul ti pli ca'tion

di vi'sion  
div'i dend  
quo'tient  
frac'tion  
dec'i mal  
re duc'tion  
nu'mer a tor  
de nom'i na tor  
dis'count  
per cent'age

**CXVII.****CXVIII.****CXIX.****GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.**

o'cean  
is'land  
isth'mus  
con'ti nent  
pe nin'su la  
par'al lel  
lat'i tude  
lon'gi tude  
me rid'i an

zone  
cli'mate  
tor'rid  
frig'id  
trop'ics  
tem'per ate  
Can'cer  
Cap'ri corn  
Arc'tic

cur'rent  
cra'ter  
vol ca'no  
riv'er  
ba'sin  
sys'tem  
moun'tain  
chan'nel  
at'mos phere

**CXX.****FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.**

em'pire  
king'dom  
des'pot ism

re pub'lic  
mon'arch y  
con sti tu'tion al

ab'so lute  
lim'it ed  
de moc'ra cy

## MILITARY TERMS.

## CXXI.

ar'my  
of fi cer  
gen'er al  
ma'jor  
brig a dier'  
colo'nel  
cap'tain  
ad'ju tant  
lieu ten'ant  
ser'geant  
cor'po ral  
pri'vate  
reg'i ment

## CXXII.

re cruit'  
sol'dier  
vet'er an  
reg'u lar  
dra goon'  
sen'try  
sen'ti nel  
mi li'tia  
cav'al ry  
in'fant ry  
ar til'ler y  
com'mis sa ry  
am mu ni'tion

## CXXIII.

for'age  
quar'ters  
bar'racks  
for'tress  
ar'se nal  
can'non  
mus'ket  
bay'o net  
u'ni form  
knap'sack  
hav'er sack  
hos'pi tal  
am'bu lance

## CXXIV.

A brigadier general is the commander of a brigade of soldiers. A colonel commands a regiment, and a captain a company of soldiers. Sergeants and corporals are called non-commissioned officers. The lieutenant ranks next to the captain.

## CXXV.

In an arsenal are stored cannon, muskets, bayonets, ammunition, and other military supplies. Soldiers live in tents or in barracks. On the march they carry their extra clothing in knapsacks, and their rations in haversacks. A battery of cannon includes several guns with their caissons and ammunition wagons.

## REVIEW AND TEST WORDS.

CXXVI.	CXXVII.	CXXVIII.	CXXIX.
niece	ac'id	re ceive'	her'o ine
piece	sat in	be lieve	gen u ine
cease	fag ot	bou quet	glyc e rine
seize	prac tice	cha rade	dil i gence
siege	re gion	tab leau	syl la ble
yeast	spe cies	re hearse	sov er eign
freeze	griev ance	mus tache	crit i cise
fierce	jeal ous	ba rouche	ad ver tise
league	reb el	cay enne	gos sa mer
bridge	rel ish	fa tigue	spec i men
sieve	ten ant	re ceipt	fur ni ture
thirst	es sence	re source	mys ter y
chasm	mes sage	dis guise	pyr a mid
rogue	neph ew	al though	par al lel
plague	friend ship	be neath	au to graph
rough	break fast	u nique	com pli ment
tough	pres ence	an tique	em i grant
cough	en trance	bru nette	slip per y
though	beg gar	bur lesque	chron i cle
through	bal lad	ca tarrh	cat a logue
thought	bal ance	con vince	av a lanche
height	man age	per suade	chrys a lis
width	chal lenge	ad journ	hos pi tal
length	dun geon	ex haust	rev e nue
breadth	judg ment	e nough	hy a cinth

## REVIEW AND TEST WORDS.

**CXXX.**

ache  
rinse  
niche  
which  
guess  
guest  
guide  
hymn  
gauge  
quartz  
scythe  
rhyme  
psalm  
choir  
aisle  
skein  
sleigh  
chaise  
depth  
doubt  
guard  
gnaw  
knock  
wreck  
search

**CXXXI.**

val'ue  
rea son  
peo ple  
gla cier  
prai rie  
sol emn  
for eign  
cy press  
scis sors  
syl van  
crys tal  
cir cuit  
mul lein  
fer rule  
med ley  
ves tige  
trip le  
crip ple  
tor toise  
san guine  
cup board  
au burn  
wrink le  
symp tom  
chris tian

**CXXXII.**

ma'ny  
bur y  
read y  
feath er  
heif er  
bus y  
bis cuit  
guin ea  
spir it  
vil lage  
vil lain  
wom en  
mis chief  
bril liant  
let tuce  
lan guage  
lei sure  
sei zure  
gran deur  
er rand  
pref ace  
schol ar  
ab sence  
nui sance  
sen tence

**CXXXIII.**

ev'er y  
cel er y  
sal a ry  
sep a rate  
op po site  
prej u dice  
priv i lege  
mu ci lage  
med i cine  
mon o gram  
con fi dence  
el o quence  
in no cent  
chem is try  
char ac ter  
cour te sy  
coun ter feit  
cen tu ry  
cit i zen  
res er voir  
ac ci dent  
ap pli cant  
ex cel lent  
dif fer ence  
di a logue

## PART IV.

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### WORDS OF DIFFERENT FORM HAVING THE SAME SOUND.

#### I.

ale, *a kind of malt liquor.*  
ail, *to be sick.*  
all, *the whole.*  
awl, *a shoemaker's tool.*  
arc, *part of a circle.*  
ark, *a kind of ship.*  
air, *the atmosphere.*  
heir, *one who inherits.*  
aisle, *passage in a church.*  
isle, *an island.*  
bail, *security.*  
bale, *a package of goods.*  
ball, *a sphere.*  
bawl, *to cry aloud.*  
base, *mean.*  
bass, *lowest part in music.*  
bays, *arms of the ocean.*  
baize, *coarse woolen cloth.*

#### II.

beau, *a lover.*  
bow, *a weapon.*  
beech, *a kind of tree.*  
beach, *the sea-shore.*  
bell, *a signal.*  
belle, *a young lady.*  
by, *near.*  
buy, *to purchase.*  
blue, *a color.*  
blew, *did blow.*  
bow, *the fore part of a boat.*  
bough, *a branch of a tree.*  
bur'y, *to inter.*  
ber'ry, *a small fruit.*  
can'on, *a law.*  
can'non, *a weapon.*  
claws, *part of a cat's foot.*  
clause, *part of a sentence.*

#### III.

A fine beech tree grew near the beach. The sky was blue, but the wind blew hard. The heir inherited all of the property. The thief who stole the bale of goods gave bail for his appearance in court. The bow is no longer used as a weapon of war.



## IV.

waves	woods	gi'ant
high	tossed	a gainst'
stern	moored	break'ing
coast	night	ex'iles

## V.

The breaking waves dashed high  
On a stern and rock-bound coast,  
And the woods against a stormy sky  
Their giant branches tossed;  
And the heavy night hung dark  
The hills and waters o'er,  
When a band of exiles moored their bark  
On a wild New England shore.

## VI.

shook	stir'ring	fly'ing
depths	trum'pet	loft'y
gloom	si'lence	true'-heart ed
hymns	des'ert's	con'quer or

## VII.

Not as the conqueror comes,  
They, the true-hearted came;  
Not with the roll of stirring drums,  
And the trumpet that sings of fame;  
Not as the flying come,  
In silence and in fear; —  
They shook the depths of the desert's gloom  
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

## VIII.

core, *the inside.*  
corps, *a body of soldiers.*  
coarse, *not fine.*  
course, *a place for races.*  
canvas, *coarse cotton cloth.*  
canvass, *to solicit votes.*  
cask, *a large barrel.*  
casque, *a helmet.*  
cell, *a room in prison.*  
sell, *to trade.*  
crews, *sailors in ships.*  
cruise, *to sail about.*  
cite, *to quote.*  
site, *situation.*  
sight, *the act of seeing.*  
cent, *a small coin.*  
sent, *did send.*  
scent, *sense of smell.*  
dear, *precious.*  
deer, *a wild animal.*

## IX.

due, *owed.*  
dew, *moisture deposited.*  
draft, *an order for money.*  
draught, *a current of air.*  
die, *to perish.*  
dye, *to color.*  
dying, *expiring.*  
dyeing, *coloring.*  
flour, *powdered grain.*  
flower, *a blossom.*  
faint, *to swoon.*  
feint, *a pretense.*  
feat, *an exploit.*  
feet, *plural of foot.*  
fore, *in the front.*  
four, *sum of two and two.*  
foul, *not clean.*  
fowl, *a bird.*  
flee, *to run away.*  
flea, *an insect.*

## X.

The seeds of an apple are enclosed in the core. The building has a beautiful site. The dog has a very keen scent. Do not sit in a draught when you are warm. The girl fainted in school. Dew is deposited on the grass and stones on a clear night in summer.

## XI.

storm	roared	a midst'
heard	o'cean	an'them
aisles	ea'gle	wel'come
foam	soared	for'est

## XII.

Amidst the storm they sang,  
 And the stars heard and the sea;  
 And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang  
 To the anthem of the free.  
 The ocean eagle soared  
 From his nest by the white wave's foam;  
 And the rocking pines of the forest roared —  
 This was their welcome home. — HEMANS.

## XIII.

knell	cur'few	se rene'
leaves	wea'ry	un seen'
waste	plow'man	sweet'ness
ma'ny	home'ward	un fath'omed

## XIV.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,  
 The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,  
 The plowman homeward plods his weary way,  
 And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

## XV.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,  
 The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;  
 Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
 And waste its sweetness on the desert air. — GRAY.

## XVI.

fair, *beautiful*.  
fare, *passage money*.  
fort, *a stronghold*. [cels.  
forte, *that in which one ex-*  
fourth, *next after third*.  
forth, *outward*.  
freeze, *to harder into ice*.  
frieze, *coarse woolen cloth*.  
furs, *skins of animals*.  
furze, *an evergreen shrub*.  
gild, *to cover with gold*.  
guild, *a society*.  
gilt, *plated with gold*.  
guilt, *crime*.  
gate, *an entrance*.  
gait, *manner of walking*.  
great, *very large*.  
grate, *place for a fire*.  
grown, *increased in size*.  
groan, *a cry of distress*.

## XVII.

greater, *larger*.  
grater, *a scraper*.  
hair, *covering of the head*.  
hare, *a small animal*.  
hart, *kind of deer*.  
heart, *part of the body*.  
heal, *to cure*.  
heel, *part of the foot*.  
here, *in this place*.  
hear, *to perceive by the ear*.  
herd, *a flock*.  
heard, *did hear*.  
him, *a pronoun*.  
hymn, *a sacred song*.  
hew, *to cut*.  
hue, *color*.  
hail, *frozen rain*.  
hale, *in good health*.  
hall, *a large room*.  
haul, *to draw*.

## XVIII.

The maiden was fair. Did you pay your fare on the car? He walked through the gate with a hurried gait. The farmer heard that his herd of cattle had been stolen. Ask him to sing a hymn. The bruise on my heel has healed.

**XIX.**

vill'age	chief'ly	oc cu pa'tions
Christ'mas	re mark'a ble	con trived'
Eng'land	in ge nu'i ty	cu'ri ous
I'saac New'ton	me chan'i cal	man u fac'tured

**XX.**

On Christmas day, in the year 1642, Isaac Newton was born at the small village of Woolsthorpe, in England. His father died when the boy was quite young, and he was left in the care of his grandmother, who was very kind to him, and sent him to school.

**XXI.**

In his early years, Isaac did not appear to be a very bright scholar, but was chiefly remarkable for his ingenuity in all mechanical occupations. He had a set of little tools and saws of various sizes manufactured by himself.

**XXII.**

With the aid of these, Isaac contrived to make many curious articles, at which he worked with so much skill that he seemed to have been born with a saw or a chisel in hand. The neighbors looked with vast admiration at the things which Isaac manufactured, and his old grandmother, I suppose, was never weary of talking about him.

## XXIII.

hoard, *a treasure.*  
horde, *a great number.*  
hole, *an opening.*  
whole, *entire.*  
jam, *to press.*  
jamb, *part of a door.*  
kill, *to take life.*  
kiln, *a drying-oven.*  
knave, *a rascal.*  
nave, *body of a church.*  
knead, *to work bread.*  
need, *to be in want.*  
knight, *a title of nobility.*  
night, *time of darkness.*  
key, *instrument to open a*  
quay, *a wharf.* [lock.  
knew, *did know.*  
new, *not old.*  
led, *guided.*  
lead, *a metal.*

## XXIV.

loan, *something lent.*  
lone, *solitary.*  
links, *parts of a chain.*  
lynx, *a wild animal.*  
lie, *an untruth.*  
lye, *liquid made from ashes.*  
made, *formed.*  
maid, *a young woman.*  
main, *principal.*  
mane, *hair of a horse's neck.*  
male, *a sex.*  
mail, *letters.*  
mite, *a small particle.*  
might, *power.*  
man'tel, *a chimney piece.*  
man'tle, *kind of cloak.*  
mar'shal, *an officer.*  
mar'tial, *warlike.*  
maze, *confusion.*  
maize, *Indian corn.*

## XXV.

He said he knew that the book was new. The lynx is an animal of the cat family. Maize is a native of America. Lumber is sometimes seasoned by drying it in a kiln. Lye is sometimes used in making soap. Our horse has a beautiful mane.

## XXVI.

con jec'ture	rose'wood	mag nif'i cent ly
an tic i pa'tions	pol'ished	ar'chi tect
fur'ni ture	i'vo ry	no bil'i ty
ma hog'a ny	eb'on y	man'sions

## XXVII.

It is amusing to conjecture what were the anticipations of his grandmother and the neighbors about Isaac's future life. Some of them, perhaps, fancied that he would make beautiful furniture of mahogany, rosewood, or polished oak, inlaid with ivory and ebony, and magnificently gilded.

## XXVIII.

And then, doubtless, all the rich people would purchase these fine things to adorn their drawing-rooms. Others probably thought that little Isaac was destined to be an architect, and would build splendid mansions for the nobility, and churches, too, with the tallest steeples that had ever been seen in England.

## XXIX.

Some of his friends, no doubt, advised Isaac's grandmother to apprentice him to a clock-maker; for, besides his mechanical skill, the boy seemed to have a taste for mathematics, which would be very useful to him in that profession. And then, in due time, Isaac would set up for himself, and would manufacture curious clocks.

## XXX.

meat, *flesh of an animal.*  
meet, *to come together.*  
mete, *to measure.*  
oar, *instrument for rowing.*  
ore, *rough metal.*  
our, *belonging to us.*  
hour, *sixty minutes.*  
pain, *suffering.*  
pane, *window glass.*  
pause, *to stop.*  
paws, *feet of a beast.*  
pail, *a water vessel.*  
pale, *of a white color.*  
peal, *sound of bells.*  
peel, *outside of fruit.*  
pare, *to take off the peel*  
pear, *a kind of fruit.*  
pair, *a couple.*  
peace, *quiet.*  
piece, *a part.*

## XXXI.

pray, *to implore.*  
prey, *spoil.*  
plane, *a carpenter's tool.*  
plain, *level country.*  
plate, *a dish.*  
plait, *to braid.*  
pole, *a long stick.*  
poll, *a list of votes.*  
peak, *the summit.*  
pique, *spite.*  
quartz, *a mineral.*  
quarts, *measures.*  
quire, *twenty-four sheets.*  
choir, *body of singers.*  
ruff, *part of a dress.*  
rough, *uneven.*  
red, *a color.*  
read, *did read.*  
read, *to peruse.*  
reed, *a hollow stalk.*

## XXXII.

You cannot pare a green pear with an old pair of scissors. Quartz crystals are found in mines and quarries. We use two quarts of milk every day. The choir sang a hymn. Twenty-four sheets of paper make a quire, and twenty quires make a ream.



**XXXIII.**

res'i dence	va'ri ous	hop'per
op'er a ted	in ter'nal	thor'ough
fre'quent ly	proc'ess	con struc'tion
ex am'in ing	re volve'	un u'su al ly

**XXXIV.**

Not far from his grandmother's residence there was a windmill which operated on a new plan. Isaac was in the habit of going thither frequently, and would spend whole hours in examining its various parts. While the mill was at rest, he pried into its internal machinery.

**XXXV.**

When its broad sails were set in motion by the wind, he watched the process by which the mill-stones were made to revolve and crush the grain that was put into the hopper. After gaining a thorough knowledge of its construction, he was observed to be unusually busy with his tools.

**XXXVI.**

It was not long before everybody knew what Isaac had been about. He had made a model of the windmill. Though very small, yet every part of the mill and its machinery was complete. Its little sails were neatly made of linen, and whirled round very swiftly when the mill was placed in a draught of air. And, what was most curious, if a handful of wheat were put into the little hopper, it would soon be changed into snow-white flour.

## XXXVII.

road, *way*.  
 rode, *did ride*.  
 rays, *beams of light*.  
 raise, *to lift up*.  
 raze, *to pull down*.  
 route, *road*.  
 root, *part of a plant*.  
 rain, *condensed vapor*.  
 rein, *part of a bridle*.  
 reign, *to rule*.  
 sail, *part of a ship*.  
 sale, *act of selling*.  
 seem, *to appear*.  
 seam, *a line of sewing*.  
 see, *to perceive by the eye*.  
 sea, *the ocean*.  
 scene, *a view*.  
 seine, *a fishing net*.  
 scull, *a short oar*.  
 skull, *bone of the head*.

## XXXVIII.

sole, *bottom of the foot*.  
 soul, *the spirit*. [thread.  
 sew, *to join with needle and*  
 sow, *to scatter seed*.  
 stake, *a post*.  
 steak, *piece of beef*.  
 stare, *to gaze*.  
 stair, *flight of steps*.  
 steal, *to take by theft*.  
 steel, *metal made from iron*.  
 stile, *steps over a fence*.  
 style, *fashion*.  
 some, *a part*.  
 sum, *amount*.  
 son, *a male child*.  
 sun, *source of light*.  
 sweet, *pleasant*.  
 suite, *a set, as of rooms*.  
 slay, *to kill*.  
 sleigh, *vehicle on runners*.

## XXXIX.

We rode several miles along a beautiful road in the country. The enemy captured the city and razed it to the ground. Route is often pronounced wrongly. The roots of a tree take up the rain that goes into the earth, and send it to all the parts of the tree. Steel is made by heating charcoal and iron together.

**XL.**

en chant'ed	de fi'cien cy	re spect'a ble
for got'ten	min'i a ture	ap pear'ance
foun da'tion	hap'pened	char'ac ter
con sid'er	ap point'ed	sus pect'ed

**XLI.**

Isaac's playmates were enchanted with his new windmill. They thought that nothing so pretty and so wonderful had ever been seen in the whole world. "But, Isaac," said one of them, "you have forgotten one thing that belongs to a mill." "What is that?" asked Isaac; for he supposed that he had forgotten nothing.

**XLII.**

"Why, where is the miller?" said his friend. "That is true, — I must look out for one," said Isaac; and he set himself to consider how the deficiency might be supplied. He might easily have made the miniature figure of a man; but then it would not have been able to move about and perform the duties of a miller.

**XLIII.**

It so happened, however, that a mouse had just been caught in a trap; and, as no other miller could be found, Mr. Mouse was appointed to that important office. The new miller made a very respectable appearance in his dark-gray coat. To be sure, he had not a good character for honesty, and was suspected of sometimes stealing a portion of the grain that was given him to grind.

## XLIV.

tale, *a story.*  
 tail, *extremity.*  
 tear, *water from the eye.*  
 tier, *a row of seats.*  
 tare, *a weed.*  
 tear, *to rend.*  
 time, *season.*  
 thyme, *an aromatic herb.*  
 there, *in that place.*  
 their, *belonging to them.*  
 toe, *part of the foot.*  
 tow, *to draw by a rope.*  
 to, *towards.*  
 too, *also.*  
 two, *a couple.*  
 tacks, *small nails.*  
 tax, *an assessment.*  
 vale, *a valley.*  
 veil, *a covering.*  
 vice, *crime.*  
 vise, *instrument for holding.*

## XLV.

vain, *proud.*  
 vane, *a weather-cock.*  
 vein, *a blood vessel.*  
 waste, *to squander.*  
 waist, *middle of the body.*  
 wait, *to remain.*  
 weight, *heaviness.*  
 ware, *goods.*  
 wear, *to carry on the body.*  
 way, *a road.*  
 weigh, *to find the weight.*  
 weak, *feeble.*  
 week, *seven days.*  
 write, *to form letters.*  
 rite, *a ceremony.*  
 right, *correct.*  
 wright, *a workman.*  
 ring, *a small circle.*  
 wring, *to twist.*  
 wood, *timber.*  
 would, *past tense of will.*

## XLVI.

Do not waste your time in school. It is not right to write carelessly. If you tear your clothes, they will wear out more quickly. We have thyme in our garden. A carpenter uses a vise to hold pieces of wood. It is never too late to learn.

**XLVII.**

the'o ry	de struc'tion	mis'chief
man'u script	o'pened	sen'tenced
con tain'ing	per ceived'	im me'di ate
dis cov'er ies	re duced'	ex claimed'

**XLVIII.**

One day, when Newton was fifty years old, and had been hard at work more than twenty years studying the theory of light, he went out of his chamber, leaving his little dog Diamond asleep before the fire. On the table lay a heap of manuscript papers, containing all the discoveries which Newton had made during those twenty years.

**XLIX.**

When his master was gone, up rose little Diamond, jumped upon the table, and overturned the lighted candle. The papers immediately caught fire. Just as the destruction was completed, Newton opened the chamber door, and perceived that the labors of twenty years were reduced to a heap of ashes.

**L.**

There stood little Diamond, the author of all the mischief. Almost any other man would have sentenced the dog to immediate death. But Newton patted him on the head with his usual kindness, although grief was at his heart; "O! Diamond, Diamond," exclaimed he, "thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done." — HAWTHORNE.

## WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND.

## LI.

a loud', *loudly*.  
 al lowed', *permitted*.  
 al'tar, *part of a church*.  
 al'ter, *to change*.  
 bri'dle, *part of a harness*.  
 bri'dal, *belonging to a bride*.  
 bar'on, *a title*.  
 bar'ren, *desolate*.  
 boy, *a lad*.  
 buoy, *a float*.  
 cap'i tol, *a state building*.  
 cap'i tal, *chief city*.  
 chol'er, *anger*.  
 col'lar, *part of the dress*.  
 coun'sel, *to advise*.  
 coun'cil, *an assembly*.  
 coun'sel or, *an adviser*.  
 coun'cil or, *member of coun-*  
*cur'rant, a small fruit. [cil.*  
*cur'rent, course of a stream.*

## LII.

car'at, *a small weight*.  
 car'rot, *a vegetable*.  
 cym'bal, *instrument of music*.  
 sym'bol, *a sign*.  
 com mand', *to order*.  
 com mend', *to praise*.  
 ce're al, *relating to grain*.  
 se'ri al, *periodical*.  
 cous'in, *a relation*.  
 coz'en, *to cheat*. [ment.  
 con'cert, *musical entertain-*  
 con'sort, *a companion*.  
 cor'al, *shell of small animal*.  
 cor ral', *a cattle yard*.  
 com'ple ment, *full amount*.  
 com'pli ment, *praise*.  
 du'al, *relating to two*.  
 du'el, *fight between two*.  
 de sert', *to run away from*.  
 des sert', *last part of a meal*.

## LIII.

Scholars are not allowed to speak aloud. The boy rowed out to the buoy. The capitol is the building in which the legislature meets. Diamonds and other precious stones are weighed in carats. The magazines contain serial stories. The dessert is served near the close of dinner.

## LIV.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,  
 The flying cloud, the frosty light,  
 The year is dying in the night —  
 Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.  
 Ring out the old, ring in the new —  
 Ring, happy bells, across the snow;  
 The year is going, let him go,  
 Ring out the false, ring in the true.

— TENNYSON.

## LV.

sere	wail'ing	rab'bit's
wren	mead'ows	gloom'y
tread	hol' lows	ed'dy ing
shrubs	au'tumn	mel'an chol y

## LVI.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,  
 Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown  
 and sere.  
 Heaped in the hollows of the grove, the autumn leaves lie  
 dead;  
 They rustle to the eddying gust, and to the rabbit's tread.  
 The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs the jay,  
 And from the wood-top calls the crow through all the  
 gloomy day. — BRYANT.

## LVII.

Between the dark and the daylight,  
 When the night is beginning to lower,  
 Comes a pause in the day's occupations,  
 That is known as the children's hour.

— LONGFELLOW.

## LVIII.

gam'ble, *to play for money.*  
 gam'bol, *to sport.*  
 i'dle, *lazy.*  
 i'dol, *object of worship.*  
 i'dyl, *a poem.*  
 ker'nel, *inside of a nut.*  
 col'onel, *commander of a*  
                   *[regiment.]*  
 les'sen, *to diminish.*  
 les'son, *something to learn.*  
 li'ar, *an untruthful person.*  
 lyre, *musical instrument.*  
 lean, *thin in flesh.*  
 lien, *a legal claim.*  
 man'ner, *way.*  
 man'or, *an estate.*  
 med'al, *coin-shaped metal.*  
 med'dle, *to interfere.*  
 met'al, *heavy, opaque body.*  
 met'tle, *courage.*  
 min'er, *laborer in a mine.*  
 mi'nor, *person under age.*

## LIX.

mis'sal, *a mass-book.*  
 mis'sile, *something thrown.*  
 pal'ate, *part of the mouth.*  
 pal'let, *a small bed.*  
 pal'ette, *painter's color-*  
                   *[board.]*  
 ped'al, *a lever moved by the*  
 ped'dle, *to sell.*                   *[foot.]*  
 pis'til, *part of a flower.*  
 pis'tol, *a weapon.*  
 pum'ice, *volcanic rock.*  
 pom'ace, *crushed apples.*  
 pend'ant, *an ear-ring.*  
 pend'ent, *hanging down.*  
 prin'ci pal, *chief.*  
 prin'ci ple, *rule of action.*  
 prof'it, *gain.*  
 proph'et, *one who predicts.*  
 sta'tion a ry, *standing still.*  
 sta'tion er y, *paper, pens, etc.*  
 ta'per, *a small candle.*  
 ta'pir, *a quadruped.*

## LX.

Do not meddle with what does not concern you. Iron, lead, and copper are metals. The head of a school is called the principal. Pumice stone is usually found near volcanoes. Cider is made by grinding apples into pomace, and afterwards pressing the juice from it.



**LXI.**

builds	cas'tles	build'er's	pal'a ces
great	cit'ies	church'es	wher ev'er
work	arch'es	ev'er y	mon'u ments

**LXII.**

Man builds his castles fair and high  
 Wherever river runneth by ;  
 Great cities rise in every land,  
 Great churches show the builder's hand,  
 Great arches, monuments and towers,  
 Fair palaces and pleasing bowers ;  
 Great work is done, be it here or there,  
 And well man worketh everywhere ;  
     But work or rest, whate'er befall,  
     The farmer, he must feed them all.

**LXIII.**

maid'en	sol'dier	what e'er'
min'strel	farm'er	mer'ri ly
sail'or	hunts'man	mar'ry ing

**LXIV.**

My lord rides through his palace gate,  
 My lady sweeps along in state,  
 The sage thinks on many a thing,  
 And the maiden muses on marrying ;  
 The minstrel harpeth merrily,  
 The sailor plows the foaming sea,  
 The huntsman kills the good red deer,  
 And the soldier wars without a fear ;  
     But fall to each whate'er befall,  
     The farmer, he must feed them all. — LELAND

## WORDS LIABLE TO BE CONFOUNDED.

## LXV.

ac cept', *to receive.*  
 ex cept', *to leave out.*  
 ac cede', *to agree to.*  
 ex ceed', *to go beyond.*  
 af fect', *to act upon.*  
 ef fect', *to accomplish.* [ing.  
 ad di'tion, *process of add-*  
 e di'tion, *publication.*  
 ad vice', *counsel.*  
 ad vise', *to counsel.*  
 as say', *to test metals.*  
 es say', *to try.*  
 bal'lad, *a song.*  
 bal'lot, *a vote.*  
 close, *to shut.*  
 clothes, *articles of dress.*  
 cen'tu ry, *hundred years.*  
 sen'try, *a sentinel.*  
 cel'e ry, *a vegetable.*  
 sal'a ry, *wages.*

## LXVI.

de scent', *a going down.*  
 dis sent', *to disagree.*  
 de cease', *death.*  
 dis ease', *sickness.*  
 e lic'it, *to draw out.*  
 il lic'it, *unlawful.*  
 em'i nent, *distinguished.*  
 im'mi nent, *threatening.*  
 e lude', *to escape from.*  
 al lude', *to refer to.*  
 e rup'tion, *a bursting forth.*  
 ir rup'tion, *an invasion.*  
 em'i grate, *to leave.*  
 im'mi grate, *to move into.*  
 ex'er cise, *to use.*  
 ex'or cise, *to drive away.*  
 form'al ly, *in proper form.*  
 for'mer ly, *in previous time.*  
 gla'cier, *an ice field.*  
 gla'zier, *a glass setter.*

## LXVII.

I should advise you not to accede to the proposal. America was discovered in the fifteenth century. Many eminent men formerly emigrated from England to America. There have been many eruptions of Mount Vesuvius. The descent of the mountain is very steep.

## LXVIII.

weath'er	a gainst'	a part'ment
sur prised'	up'right	pres'ent
men'tioned	nec'es sa ry	sub sist'ence

## LXIX.

## ROBINSON CRUSOE'S RAFT.

When I awoke it was broad day, the weather clear, and the storm abated, so that the sea did not rage and swell as before; but that which surprised me most was, that the ship was lifted off in the night from the sand where she lay, by the swelling of the tide, and was driven up almost as far as the rock which I first mentioned, where I had been so bruised by dashing against it.

## LXX.

This being within about a mile from the shore where I was, and the ship seeming to stand upright still, I wished myself on board, that, at least, I might save some necessary things for my use. When I came down from my apartment in the tree, I looked about me again, and the first thing I found was the boat, which lay as the wind and sea had tossed her, up upon the land, about two miles on my right hand.

## LXXI.

I walked as far as I could upon the shore to get to her, but found a neck or inlet of water between me and the boat, which was about a half a mile broad; so I came back for the present, being more intent upon getting at the ship, where I hoped to find something for my present subsistence.

## LXXII.

in gēn' ious, *skillful*.  
 in gēn' u ous, *honest*.  
 jest'er, *one who jests*.  
 ges'ture, *action*.  
 lin'i ment, *liquid ointment*.  
 lin'e a ment, *a feature*.  
 lose, *to suffer loss*.  
 loose, *to untie*.  
 pas'tor, *a minister*.  
 pas'ture, *a field for cattle*.  
 pres'ence, *nearness*.  
 pres'ents, *gifts*.  
 proph'e cy, *a prediction*.  
 proph'e sy, *to predict*.  
 pop'u lace, *common people*.  
 pop'u lous, *full of people*.  
 pop'lar, *kind of tree*.  
 pop'u lar, *agreeable*.  
 prec'e dent, *an example*.  
 pre ced'ence, *superiority*.  
 pres'i dent, *chief magistrate*.

## LXXIII.

par ti'tion, *division*.  
 pe ti'tion, *a request*.  
 rel'ic, *a memorial*.  
 rel'ict, *a widow*.  
 stat'ue, *an image*.  
 stat'ure, *height*.  
 stat'ute, *a law*.  
 sur'plus, *the remainder*.  
 sur'plice, *clergyman's robe*.  
 sculp'tor, *carver of figures*.  
 sculp'ture, *art of carving*.  
 se'ries, *a succession*.  
 se'ri ous, *solemn*.  
 spe'cies, *a kind*.  
 spe'cious, *plausible*.  
 track, *a footstep*.  
 tract, *a region*.  
 ten'or, *part in music*.  
 ten'ure, *a holding of land*.  
 ve rac'i ty, *truthfulness*.  
 vo rac'i ty, *greediness*.

## LXXIV.

An ingenious workman often becomes a great inventor. The messengers brought their presents into the presence of the king. There are many fine statues in the Park. Which of you, by taking thought, can add one cubit to his stature?

**LXXV.**

dif'fi cul ty	bis'cuit	re solved'
pro vis'ions	fur'nish	man'age
o'ver board	un touched'	to geth'er

**LXXVI.**

When I came to the ship, my difficulty was still greater to know how to get on board, for as she lay aground, and high out of the water, there was nothing within my reach to lay hold of. I swam round her twice, and the second time I spied a small piece of rope hanging down by the fore-chains so low that I got hold of it, and by its help got up in the fore-castle of the ship.

**LXXVII.**

I found that all the ship's provisions were dry and untouched by the water; and, being very well disposed to eat, I went to the bread-room and filled my pockets with biscuit, and ate it as I went about other things, for I had no time to lose. Now I wanted nothing but a boat to furnish myself with many things which I foresaw would be very necessary to me.

**LXXVIII.**

We had several spare yards and a spare topmast or two in the ship. I resolved to fall to work with these, and flung as many of them overboard as I could manage for their weight. When this was done I tied four of them together in the form of a raft. Laying short pieces of plank upon them, I found that the raft was not able to bear any great weight, the pieces being too light.

NOUNS DISTINGUISHED FROM VERBS OR ADJECTIVES BY  
ACCENT.

## LXXIX.

ab'stract, *a summary.*  
 ab'stract', *to take away from.*  
 Au'gust, *a month.*  
 au'gust', *grand.*  
 com'pact, *agreement.*  
 com'pact', *solid.*  
 con'duct, *behavior.*  
 con'duct', *to lead.*  
 con'trast, *difference.*  
 con'trast', *to compare.*  
 con'tract, *a bargain.*  
 con'tract', *to draw together.*  
 con'vict, *one guilty of crime.*  
 con'vict', *to prove guilty.*  
 des'ert, *a wilderness.*  
 de'sert', *to forsake.*  
 fre'quent, *often.*  
 fre'quent', *to visit often.*  
 in'cense, *perfume.*  
 in'cense', *to enrage.*

## LXXX.

in'va lid, *a sick person.*  
 in val'id, *of no force.*  
 min'ute, *sixty seconds.*  
 mi nute', *very small.*  
 ob'ject, *purpose.*  
 ob'ject', *to oppose.*  
 proj'ect, *a scheme.*  
 pro'ject', *to extend.*  
 prod'uce, *what is raised.*  
 pro'duce', *to bring forth.*  
 prog'ress, *advancement.*  
 pro'gress', *to go forward.*  
 ref'use, *worthless remains*  
 re fuse', *to reject.*  
 sub'ject, *a topic.*  
 sub'ject', *to place under.*  
 sur'vey, *a view.*  
 sur'vey', *to view.*  
 trans'fer, *a removal.*  
 trans'fer', *to remove.*

## LXXXI.

The month of August was named for Cæsar Augustus, a Roman emperor. The soldiers advanced to the attack in a compact body. The soil produces grain, vegetables, and fruits. The invalid refused the offer of assistance. A second is a very minute portion of time.

**LXXXII.**

en cour'aged	emp'tied	val'u a ble
oc ca'sion	low'ered	gen'er al
rea'son a ble	search'ing	am mu ni'tion

**LXXXIII.**

So I went to work, and with the carpenter's saw I cut a spare topmast into three lengths, and added them to my raft with a great deal of labor and pains. But hope of furnishing myself with necessaries encouraged me to go beyond what I should have been able to do upon another occasion.

**LXXXIV.**

My raft was now strong enough to bear any reasonable weight. My next care was what to load it with, and how to preserve what I laid upon it from the surf of the sea. I first laid all the planks or boards upon it that I could get. Then I brought three of the seamen's chests, which I had broken open and emptied, and lowered them down upon my raft. The first of these I filled with provisions.

**LXXXV.**

It was after long searching that I found out the carpenter's chest, which was indeed a very useful prize to me, and much more valuable than a ship-load of gold would have been at that time. I got it down to my raft without losing time to look into it, for I knew in general what it contained. My next care was for some ammunition and arms. In the great cabin I secured two good fowling-pieces, and two pistols, with some powder horns, a small bag of shot, and two old rusty swords.

## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

**LXXXVI.**

Mis'ter,	Mr.
Mis'tress,	Mrs.
Doc'tor,	Dr.
Lieu ten'ant,	Lieut.
Cap'tain,	Capt.
Ma'jor,	Maj.
Colo'nel,	Col.
Gen'er al,	Gen.
Gov'ern or,	Gov.
Gen'tle men,	Messrs.

**LXXXVII.**

Noon,	M.
Fore'noon,	A. M.
Af'ter noon,	P. M.
Last month,	ult.
This month,	inst.
Next month,	prox.
Dit'to,	do.
Num'ber,	No.
An'swer,	Ans.
Post'script,	P. S.

**LXXXVIII.**

I knew there were three barrels of powder on the ship, and with much search I found them, two of them dry and good, but the third had taken water. Those two I got to my raft with the arms. And now I thought myself pretty well freighted, and began to think how I should get to shore with them, having neither sail, oar, nor rudder, and the least capful of wind would have upset all my navigation.

**LXXXIX.**

I had three encouragements: a smooth, calm sea, the tide rising and setting into the shore, and what little wind there was blew me towards the land. Thus, having found two or three broken oars belonging to the boat, and, besides the tools which were in the chest, two saws, an ax, and a hammer, with this cargo I put to sea.



## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

**XC.**

Es quire',  
 Hon'or a ble,  
 Rev'er end,  
 At tor'ney,  
 Su per in tend'ent,  
 Take no'tice,  
 An'no Dom'i ni,  
 Be fore' Christ,  
 Vol'ume,  
 Man'u script,

Esq.  
 Hon.  
 Rev.  
 Atty.  
 Supt.  
 N. B.  
 A. D.  
 B. C.  
 Vol.  
 MS.

**XCI.**

Com'pa ny,  
 Debt'or,  
 Cred'it or,  
 Ac count',  
 A mount',  
 Re ceived',  
 Pay'ment,  
 Post Of'fice,  
 Rail'road,  
 Mer'chan dise,

Co.  
 Dr.  
 Cr.  
 Acct.  
 Amt.  
 Rec<sup>d</sup>.  
 Pay<sup>t</sup>.  
 P. O.  
 R. R.  
 Mdse.

**XCII.**

For a mile or two my raft went very well, only that I found it drive a little distant from the place where I had landed before, by which I perceived that there was some indraft of the water, and consequently I hoped to find some creek or river there, which I might make use of as a port to get to land with my cargo.

**XCIII.**

As I imagined, so it was. There appeared before me a little opening of the land, and I found a strong current of the tide setting into it, so I guided my raft as well as I could to keep it in the middle of the stream. But here I had almost suffered a second shipwreck. Knowing nothing of the coast, one end of my raft ran aground on a shoal, and not being aground at the other end, my cargo had nearly slipped off and so fallen in the water.

**XCIV.**

mov'a ble  
 ca'pa ble  
 pass'a ble  
 poss'i ble  
 hor'ri ble  
 cred'i ble  
 sen'si ble  
 vis'i ble  
 ter'ri ble  
 for'ci ble  
 leg'i ble

**XCV.**

prob'a ble  
 suit'a ble  
 laugh'a ble  
 peace'a ble  
 rea'son a ble  
 fa'vor a ble  
 mis'er a ble  
 nav'i ga ble  
 in del'i ble  
 con tempt'i ble  
 im pos'si ble

**XCVI.**

reg'u lar  
 cus'tom er  
 cor'o ner  
 me'te or  
 glob'u lar  
 an'ces tor  
 mon'i tor  
 sin'gu lar  
 mes'sen ger  
 suc ces'sor  
 bach'e lor

**XCVII.**

I did my utmost, by setting my back against the chests, to keep them in their places, but could not thrust off the raft with all my strength. I stood thus, holding up the chests with all my might, near half an hour, in which time the rising of the water brought me a little more upon a level. A little after, my raft floated again, and I thrust her off with the oar I had into the channel.

**XCVIII.**

Then, driving up higher, I at length found myself in the mouth of a little river, with land on both sides, and a strong current running up. I looked on both sides for a proper place to get to shore, and at length spied one on the right bank of the creek, to which I guided my raft, and at last got so near that I could thrust her directly in.

**XCIX.****C.****CI.**

anx'ious	am bi'tious	por'ous
gra'cious	sus pi'cious	fi'brous
gor'geous	ju di'cious	mon'strous
pre'cious	de li'cious	en'vi ous
vi'cious	vex a'tious	pit'e ous
lus'cious	nu tri'tious	cov'et ous
con'scious	in fec'tious	ma li'cious
griev'ous	sa ga'cious	cour'te ous
right'eous	fe ro'cious	con ta'gious
re li'gious	con sci en'tious	au da'cious
fic ti'tious	ri dic'u lous	cour a'geous
mis'chie vous	mis cel la'ne ous	av a ri'cious

**CII.**

But here I nearly dipped all my cargo in the sea again; for that shore lying pretty steep, there was no place to land. All that I could do was to wait till the tide was at the highest, keeping my raft with my oar like an anchor, near a flat piece of ground, which I expected the water would flow over; and so it did.

**CIII.**

As soon as I found water enough, I thrust the raft upon the flat piece of ground, and then fastened her by sticking my two broken oars into the ground, — one on one side near one end, and one on the other side near the other end. Thus I lay till the water ebbed away, and left my raft and all my cargo safe on shore. — DEFOE.

**CIV.**

sen'tence  
non'sense  
ex pense'  
dis pense'  
com mence'  
con'fi dence  
dif'fi dence  
em'i nence  
prom'i nence  
con'se quence

**CV.**

el'o quence  
au'di ence  
in'no cence  
in'flu ence  
rec'om pense  
prov'i dence  
con ven'ience  
ex pe'ri ence  
in tel'li gence  
rem i nis'cence

**CVI.**

dis'tance  
in'stance  
griev'ance  
fra'grance  
nui'sance  
ven'geance  
sub'stance  
re sist'ance  
ad mit'tance  
re mit'tance

**CVII.**

TERMS USED IN GRAMMAR.

syn'tax  
pros'o dy  
or thog'ra phy  
et y mol'o gy  
mas'cu line  
fem'i nine  
prep o si'tion

sub'ject  
pred'i cate  
ob jec'tive  
pos sess'ive  
nom'i na tive  
com par' i son  
aux il'ia ry

de clen'sion  
con ju ga'tion  
in dic'a tive  
po ten'tial  
sub junc'tive  
im per'a tive  
in fin'i tive

**CVIII.**

EXERCISE.

Had not exercise been absolutely necessary for our well-being, nature would not have made the body so proper for it, by giving such an activity to the limbs, and such a pliancy to every part, as necessarily produce those compressions, extensions, contortions, and all other kinds of motions that are necessary for the preservation of such a system of tubes and glands as has been before mentioned.

## NAMES OF STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

## CIX.

Al a ba'ma,	Ala.
Ar'kan sas,	Ark.
Cal i for'ni a,	Cal.
Col o ra'do,	Col.
Con nect'i cut,	Conn.
Del'a ware,	Del.
Flor'i da,	Fla.
Geor'gi a,	Ga.
I'da ho,	Ida.
Il li nois',	Ill.
In di an'a,	Ind.
I'o wa,	Ia.

## CX.

Kan'sas,	Kan.
Ken tuck'y,	Ky.
Lou i si a'na,	La.
Maine,	Me.
Ma'ry land,	Md.
Mas sa chu'setts,	Mass.
Mich'i gan,	Mich.
Min ne so'ta,	Minn.
Mis sis sip'pi,	Miss.
Mis sou'ri,	Mo.
Mon ta'na,	Mont.
Ne bras'ka,	Neb.

## CXI.

## VARIOUS KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

vil'la	mosque	ca the'dral
cot'tage	man'sion	syn'a gogue
cab'in	pal'ace	hos'pi tal
found'ry	cap'i tol	dor'mi to ry
the'a ter	brew'er y	in firm'a ry
ware'house	fac'to ry	el'e va tor

## CXII.

And that we might not want inducements to engage us in such an exercise of the body as is proper for its welfare, it is so ordered that nothing valuable can be procured without it. Not to mention riches and honor, even food and raiment are not to be come at without the toil of the hands and sweat of the brows. Providence furnishes materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves.

NAMES OF STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

**CXIII.**

**CXIV.**

New Hamp'shire,	N. H.	South Da ko'ta,	S. D.
New Jer'sey,	N. J.	Ten nes see',	Tenn.
Ne va'da,	Nev.	Tex'as,	Tex.
New York',	N. Y.	Utah,	Utah.
North Car o li'na,	N. C.	Ver mont',	Vt.
North Da ko'ta,	N. D.	Vir gin'i a,	Va.
O hi'o,	O.	Wash'ing ton,	Wash.
Or'e gon,	Ore.	Wis con'sin,	Wis.
Penn syl va'ni a,	Pa.	West Vir gin'i a,	W. Va
Rhode Is'land,	R. I.	Wy o'ming,	Wyo.
South Car o li'na,	S. C.	U ni'ted States,	U. S.

**CXV.**

TERMS USED IN MECHANICS.

lathe	pul'ley	en'gine	steam'-gauge
crane	swiv'el	pis'ton	safe'ty-valve
ax'le	der'rick	wind'lass	driv'ing-wheel
flange	tack'le	gov'ern or	throt'tle-valve
le'ver	gear'ing	con dens'er	cold'-chis el

**CXVI.**

The earth must be worked before it gives its increase; and when it is forced into its several products, how many hands must they pass through before they are fit for use! Manufactures, trade, and agriculture naturally employ a large part of the human race; and as for those who are not obliged to labor, by the condition in which they are born, they are more miserable than the rest of mankind, unless they indulge themselves in that voluntary labor which goes by the name of exercise.

## REVIEW WORDS.

## CXVII.

## CXVIII.

## CXIX.

## CXX.

heir	gi'ant	cu'ri ous	in ge nu'i ty
aisle	bur'y	ar'chi tect	me chan'i cal
baize	vil'lage	ex am'ine	ma hog'a ny
beau	thor'ough	char'ac ter	de fi'cien cy
belle	proc'ess	prin'ci pal	sta'tion a ry
hymn	fig'ure	mer'ri ly	nec'es sa ry
corps	mis'chief	cen'tu ry	in gen'ious
casque	sen'tence	sal'a ry	diffi cul ty
cruise	bar'ren	proph'e cy	val'u a ble
scent	chol'er	pe ti'tion	rea'son a ble
feint	cur'rent	in'va lid	nav i ga'tion
draught	sym'bol	as sist'ance	ac tiv'i ty
frieze	per ceive'	en cour'age	pres er va'tion
hoard	mead'ows	oc ca'sion	ma te'ri als
knight	colo'nel	im ag'ine	ag'ri cul ture
maize	pum'ice	ex'er cise	nat'u ral ly
kiln	gla'cier	ex ten'sion	mis'er a ble
quartz	dis ease'	con tor'tion	vol'un ta ry
rough	man'age	per se vere'	nec es sa'ri ly
choir	prog'ress	prov'i dence	ab'so lute ly
route	sur vey'	sev'er al	in tel'li gence
scene	freight'ed.	syn'a gogue	con ven'ience
suite	fas'tened	hos'pi tal	ex pe'ri ence
sleigh	rai'ment	ca the'dral	av a ri'cious
waste	pro duce'	in duce'ment	con sci en'tious

## REVIEW WORDS.

## CXXI.

guy  
guide  
skein  
chasm  
chance  
mourn  
borne  
gauge  
clique  
sieve  
shriek  
yearn  
square  
chaise  
guess  
guest  
gneiss  
glimpse  
shears  
learn  
haunt  
rhyme  
scythe  
height  
mosque

## CXXII.

a'gent  
an chor  
cit ies  
cas tles  
stat ue  
spe cies  
pal ace  
pul ley  
syn tax  
se ries  
der rick  
cot tage  
bis cuit  
pre cious  
gra cious  
nui sance  
ven geance  
pres ence  
proph et  
stir ring  
mar tial  
con scious  
lus cious  
gor geous  
pleas ure

## CXXIII.

sud'den  
pen sion  
tour ist  
ze nith  
syr inge  
plum age  
wrist let  
drain age  
war rant  
mes sage  
col lege  
prac tice  
jeal ous  
mar tyr  
del uge  
col umn  
hy phen  
cy press  
ab sence  
es sence  
ges ture  
gran ite  
gran deur  
laugh ter  
lan guage

## CXXIV.

gi gan'tic  
ad van tage  
in sur ance  
de ceit ful  
un cer tain  
suf fi cient  
quo ta tion  
am bi tious  
vex a tious  
sus pi cious  
as sess ment  
as sign ment  
yes'ter day  
syl la ble  
suit a ble  
coun ter feit  
av a lanche  
an thra cite  
am e thyst  
sov er eign  
au to graph  
man li ness  
pan to mime  
rheu ma tism  
bank rupt cy



## PART V.

### I.

It is a common belief that the coming on of early frosts heightens the beauty of autumn. This is a mistake, at least so far as relates to certain regions. Frosts may intensify the colors and bring all the different kinds of foliage to a consummation at the same time, like the multiform deaths upon a battle-field; but the slaughter is too vast and general to be particularized and to produce its full effect upon the mind.

### II.

be lief'	re'gions	dif'fer ent
height'ens	slaugh'ter	con sum ma'tion
beau'ty	in ten'si fy	par tic'u lar ize

### III.

This autumn was not marred by any fierce aggressions. It was only a twilight of the year; a slow retreat like approaching old age, bracing while undermining a ripened but healthy constitution. The trees never wore such regalia, never wore it so long. The sap, slowly retiring from the margin of the leaves, concentrated its strength in the heart of them, and took a stand there, hanging out its green banners in defiance of the variegated ones of the besieger.

### IV.

ag gres'sions	re ga'li a	mar'gin
un der min'ing	de fi'ance	ban'ners
con sti tu'tion	be sieg'er	au'tumn
con'cen tra ted	va'ri e ga ted	brac'ing

## V.

There is not a shade of color in the rainbow that was not represented there. The leaves might have been winged creatures in flocks pluming their myriad-tinted feathers for a flight to the land of perpetual summer. The straw color of the beech was never so pale, the oak never so russet, the ash never so purple, the pepperidge never so crimson, the maple never so vermilion at the tips of the boughs, so deep green near the trunk.

## VI.

rep re sent'ed	crea'tures	col'or
per pet'u al	myr'i ad	rus'set
pep'per idge	feath'ers	tint'ed
ver mil'ion	rain'bow	plum'ing

## VII.

Not in countless multitudes, as at other times, but one by one, these bright creatures relaxed their hold of the twig and came fluttering slowly down, alighting upon our shoulders as we walked slowly or stood watching them. They lingered into the Indian summer, enlivening its haze through the dreamy day and hovering throughout the night, as it slept on the last year's leaves.

## VIII.

count'less	lin'gered	en liv'en ing
re laxed'	dream'y	flut'ter ing
shoul'ders	watch'ing	hov'er ing
mul'ti tudes	In'dian	a light'ing

## RULES FOR SPELLING.

**Rule 1.**— Words ending in *e* usually drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

## IX.

rogue      rogu'ish  
guide      guid'ance  
clothe      cloth'ing  
grieve      griev'ance  
move      mov'a ble  
nerve      nerv'ous  
force      for'ci ble  
sphere      spher'i cal  
cure      cur'a ble  
crime      crim'i nal

## X.

re move'      re mov'al  
be have'      be hav'ior  
se vere'      se ver'i ty  
val'ue      val'u a ble  
ad mire'      ad'mir a ble  
se cure'      se cur'i ty  
fa tigue'      fa tigu'ing  
ob serve'      ob serv'ance  
de sire'      de sir'a ble  
re verse'      re vers'i ble

**Note 1.**— Words ending in *ce* or *ge* usually retain the *e* before the suffixes *able* and *ous*.

**Note 2.**— Final *e* is sometimes retained to prevent a change of pronunciation, or to preserve the identity of a word.

## XI.

peace  
peace'a ble  
change  
change'a ble  
no'tice  
no'tice a ble  
serv'ice  
serv'ice a ble  
man'age  
man'age a ble

## XII.

charge  
charge'a ble  
cour'age  
cour a'geous  
out'rage  
out ra'geous  
um'brage  
um bra'geous  
ad van'tage  
ad van ta'geous

## XIII.

dye  
dye'ing  
hoe  
hoe'ing  
shoe  
shoe'ing  
tinge  
tinge'ing  
singe  
singe'ing

**Rule II.** — Final *y*, preceded by a consonant, is usually changed into *i*, before all suffixes except those beginning with *t*.

**XIV.**

glo'ry  
glo'ri ous  
fu'ry  
fu'ri ous  
read'y  
read'i ly  
stead'y  
stead'i ly  
heav'y  
heav'i ly  
an'gry  
an'gri ly

**XV.**

bus'y  
bus'i ness  
bur'y  
bur'i al  
hap'py  
hap'pi ness  
fan'cy  
fan'ci ful  
par'ty  
par'tial  
beau'ty  
beau'ti ful

**XVI.**

mer'ry  
plen'ty  
boun'ty  
hun'gry  
car'ry  
stud'y  
lone'ly  
weight'y  
vic'to ry  
sat'is fy  
jus'ti fy  
har'mo ny

**Rule III.** — Final *y*, preceded by a vowel, is usually retained before a suffix.

**XVII.**

de cay'  
de cay'ing  
al lay'  
al lay'ing  
dis may'  
dis mayed'  
be tray'  
be tray'al  
por tray'  
por tray'al

**XVIII.**

jour'ney  
jour'ney ing  
sur vey'  
sur vey'or  
sur vey'ing  
con vey'  
con vey'ing  
con vey'ance  
an noy'  
an noy'ance

**XIX.**

en joy'ing  
es'say ist  
de stroy'er  
  
EXCEPTIONS.  
lain  
slain  
said  
paid  
dai'ly  
por'trait

**Rule IV.**— Words of one syllable and others accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, except when the addition of the suffix throws the accent nearer the beginning of the word.

**XX.**

be gin'  
 be gin'ning  
 for got'  
 for got'ten  
 con trol'  
 con trol'ling  
 re gret'  
 re gret'ted  
 com pel'  
 com pel'ling  
 re bel'  
 re bel'lion

**XXI.**

stopped  
 stop'page  
 wrap'per  
 wrap'ping  
 beg'gar  
 wed'ding  
 swim'mer  
 blot'ting  
 chat'ting  
 spot'ted  
 shop'ping  
 shrub'ber y

**XXII.**

pre fer'  
 pref'er ence  
 re fer'  
 ref'er ence  
 de fer'  
 def'er ence  
 in fer'  
 in'fer ence  
 con fer'  
 con'fer ence  
 e quip'  
 eq'ui page

**XXIII.****WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.**

in stěad'  
 ōf'fice  
 fi nănce'  
 mus tăche'  
 quī'nīne  
 pre tense'  
 sur prise'  
 con'strue

i dē'a  
 lē'ni ent  
 mem'o ry  
 nă'tion al  
 pā'tri ot  
 ră'tion al  
 reg'u lar  
 fī nan'cial

lic'o rice  
 in'ter est  
 in'ter est ing  
 mas'cu līne  
 med'i cine  
 mer'can tīle  
 ȳs'o la ted  
 hy poc'ri sy

**Rule V.** — Words accented on the first syllable, ending with a consonant preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant before a suffix.

**XXIV.**

car'pet  
car'pet ing  
off'er  
off'er ing  
dif'fer  
dif'fer ence  
suff'er  
suff'er ing  
mer'it  
mer'it ed  
wan'der  
wan'der ing  
per'il  
per'il ous  
cov'et ous

**XXV.**

chis'el  
chis'eled  
trav'el  
trav'el er  
trav'el ing  
jew'el  
jew'el er  
jew'eled  
tun'nel  
tun'nel ing  
mar'shal  
mar'shal ing  
coun'sel  
coun'sel or  
coun'sel ing

**XXVI.**

ren'der  
ri'val  
lev'el  
lim'it  
shiv'er  
gos'sip  
pock'et  
cred'it  
e'qual  
mar'vel  
mod'el  
pen'cil  
rav'el  
tas'sel  
quar'rel

**XXVII.****TERMS USED IN ARCHITECTURE.**

ga'ble  
col'umn  
cor'nice  
pil'lar  
fa çade'  
dor'mer  
ar cade'

cu'po la  
ro tun'da  
pyr'a mid  
ves'ti bule  
ped'es tal  
por'ti co  
bal'co ny

Dor'ic  
Goth'ic  
Tus'can  
I on'ic  
Co rin'thi an  
min'a ret  
bal'us trade

**XXVIII.**

Icebergs result from the frozen rivers or glaciers which descend from snow-covered mountains and continually push forward through the ravines to the sea. Huge fragments are broken off by the waves and float away in whatever direction the tides, winds, or currents direct. Along the upper shores of Greenland these glaciers are numerous, and the icebergs which appear in the Atlantic nearly all come from them.

**XXIX.**

ice'bergs	ra vines'	di rec'tion
de scen'd'	frag'ments	nu'mer ous
for'ward	cur'rents	At lan'tic
gla'ciers	Green'land	con tin'u al ly'

**XXX.**

Icebergs are much more numerous off the New England coast during June and July than at any other season. In mid-winter, they are securely locked in Baffin's Bay or the polar ocean, by wide expanses of firm field ice, for the season of unrelenting frost lasts from eight to ten months there. But when warm weather does begin, it comes with a suddenness and power unknown in low latitudes. The ice breaks up with astonishing rapidity, and the bergs, which from their compact nature, melt very slowly, drift southwards in vast numbers.

**XXXI.**

se cure'ly	po'lar	sud'den ness
ex pans'es	un known'	lat'i tudes
un re lent'ing	ra pid'i ty	as ton'ish ing

Nouns ending in *tion*. When added to verbs, this suffix forms nouns denoting action.

**XXXII.**

con fu'sion  
po si tion  
ex cur sion  
in cis ion  
ex ten sion  
sug ges tion  
quo ta tion  
di ges tion  
tra di tion  
tran si tion  
tax a tion  
dis cre tion

**XXXIII.**

pos ses'sion  
ad mis sion  
dis cus sion  
suc ces sion  
pre cis ion  
at ten tion  
pro ces sion  
se ces sion  
ex e cu'tion  
ev o lu tion  
con tri bu tion  
ac qui si tion

**XXXIV.**

cre a'tion  
e mo tion  
ex plo sion  
pro fes sion  
con vul sion  
con clu sion  
con vic tion  
dis tinc tion  
in ven tion  
trans gres sion  
ob li ga'tion  
in tro duc'tion

**XXXV.****TERMS USED IN BOTANY.**

pet'al  
pis til  
pol len  
an ther  
ca lyx

sta'men  
stig ma  
leaf let  
mid rib  
co rol'la

pet'i ole  
an'nu al  
per en'ni al  
ex ot'ic  
de cid'u ous

**XXXVI.****WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED.**

in quir'y  
as pir'ant  
ab do'men  
mu se'um  
ac cli'mate

e ner'vate  
ho ri'zon  
op po'nent  
va ga'ry  
pre ced'ence

cal li'o pe  
dec li na'tion  
an ni'hi late  
te leg'ra phy  
pho tog'ra pher



**XXXVII.****MIMICRY IN MOTHS.**

I was much surprised one day to see a large insect come from above the olive trees overhead, with the wild dashing flight of the larger moths. Attracted, apparently, by the sheltered and sunny recess in which I was sitting, and by the scarlet geraniums which were in full flower in it, the moth darted downward, and after a little hovering, settled suddenly on the bare ground underneath a geranium plant. I then saw that it was a very handsome species, with an elaborate pattern of light and dark chocolate browns. But the margins of the wings had a lustrous yellow color, like a brilliant gleam of light.

**XXXVIII.**

re cess'	sud'den ly	lus'trous	ap par'ent ly
set'tled	vi'o lent	with'ered	e lab'or ate
spe'cies	dis ap peared'	crum'pled	con spic'u ous
pat'tern	in ter'sti ces	ob serve'	in vis'i ble

**XXXIX.**

In this position the moth was a conspicuous object. After resting for a few seconds, apparently enjoying the sunshine, it seemed to notice some movement which gave it alarm. It then turned slightly round, gave a violent jerk to its wings, and instantly became invisible. If it had subsided into a hole in the ground, it could not have more completely disappeared. As, however, my eyes were fixed upon the spot, I soon came to observe that all the interstices among the little clods around it were full of withered and crumpled leaves of a deep blackish brown.

**XL.**

I then further noticed that the spot where the moth had sat was occupied by one of these brown leaves, and it flashed upon me in a moment that I had before me one of the great wonders and one of the great mysteries of nature. There are some forms of mimicry which are wholly independent of the animals themselves. They are made of the color and shape which are like those of the surrounding objects. They have nothing to do except to sit still, or perhaps to crouch.

**XLI.**

mys'te ries	mar'gins	ex er'tion
mim'ic ry	shin'ing	de cep'tion
an'i mal's	con cealed'	co-op er a'tion
sur round'ing	re quired'	com plete'ness
pe cul'iar	mus'cles	im'i ta ted

**XLII.**

But there are some other forms of mimicry in which the completeness of the deception depends on some co-operation of the animal's own will. This was one of these. The splendid margins of the forewings, with their peculiar shape and their shining color, had to be concealed; and so, by an effort which evidently required the exertion of special muscles, these margins were folded down and hidden out of sight. The remainder of the wings were so crumpled up that they imitated exactly the dried and withered leaves around.

**XLIII.****NOUNS.**

ar'mo ry  
liv er y  
i vo ry  
brib er y  
flat ter y  
mock er y  
bound a ry  
drudg er y  
mis er y  
crock er y  
quack er y  
dra per y

**XLIV.**

cem'e ter y  
ter'ri to ry  
de liv'er y  
di rect'o ry  
sem'i na ry  
mil'li ner y  
per fum'er y  
stat'u a ry  
sanc'tu a ry  
dor'mi to ry  
pur'ga to ry  
an ni ver'sa ry

**XLV.****ADJECTIVES.**

con'tra ry  
slip per y  
sa vor y  
hon'or a ry  
ar bi tra ry  
cus tom a ry  
nec es sa ry  
prom is so ry  
tem po ra ry  
lit er a ry  
im ag'i na ry  
pre lim'i na ry

**XLVI.****NAMES OF THE PRECIOUS STONES.**

o'pal	jas'per	di'a mond
o'nyx	tur'quoise	ag'ate
ru'by	sap'phire	gar'net
ber'yl	em'er ald	car nel'ian
to'paz	am'e thyst	tour'ma line

**XLVII.****WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.**

cāy enne'	bron chī'tis	ěq'ui page
chlō'rīde	com'bat ant	et i quette'
cōff'fee	con'tra ry	ex'qui site
en'gīne	děf'i cit	gen'u ĩne
fau'cet	dis'pu tant	grăn'a ry
lēi'sure	ju've nīle	im'pe tus

## XLVIII.

Happy is the man that loves flowers, — loves them for their own sakes, for their beauty, their associations, the joy they have given and always will give ; so that he would sit down among them as friends and companions, if there were not another creature on earth to admire or praise them. He who does not appreciate floral beauty is to be pitied like any other man who is born imperfect. It is a misfortune not unlike blindness. But men who contemptuously reject flowers as effeminate and unworthy of manhood reveal a certain coarseness.

## XLIX.

com pan'ions	cer'tain	mi nute'ly
mis for'tune	coarse'ness	dis po si'tion
con temp'tu ous ly	re veal'	com'mon est
ef fem'i nate	some'where	un der val'ue

## L.

Many persons lose all enjoyment of certain flowers by indulging false associations. There are people who think that no weed can be of interest as a flower. But all flowers are weeds where they grow wildly or abundantly ; and somewhere our rarest flowers are somebody's commonest. Generally, also, there is a disposition to undervalue common flowers. There are few that will trouble themselves to examine minutely a blossom that they have seen and neglected from childhood ; and yet, if they would but question such flowers, they would often be surprised to find extreme beauty where it had been long overlooked. — BEECHER.

**L.I.****NOUNS ENDING IN *cle*.**

ar'ti cle  
 par ti cle  
 ob sta cle  
 mir a cle  
 ve hi cle  
 bi cy cle  
 tri cy cle  
 pin na cle  
 spec ta cle  
 i ci cle  
 chron i cle  
 tab'er na cle

**L.II.****ADJECTIVES ENDING IN *cal*.**

mu'sic al  
 med ic al  
 mag ic al  
 met ric al  
 ver tic al  
 trop ic al  
 con ic al  
 chem ic al  
 crit ic al  
 com ic al  
 prac tic al  
 phys ic al

**L.III.**

class'ic al  
 sur gic al  
 scep tic al  
 i den'tic al  
 i ron ic al  
 po lit ic al  
 his tor ic al  
 the at ric al  
 dra mat ic al  
 rhe tor ic al  
 non sens ic al  
 mo narch ic al

**LIV.****NAMES OF QUADRUPEDS.**

i'hex	badg'er	hy e'na	kan ga roo'
ze'bu	gi raffe'	jag u ar'	por'cu pine
fer'ret	ga zelle'	pec'ca ry	rhi noc'e ros
er'mine	rein'deer	an'te lope	drom'e da ry

**LV.****WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.**

ox'yde	I tal'ic	cow'ard ice
hos'tile	crin'o line	dis fran'chise
bro'mide	I tal'ian	en fran'chise
trib'une	dĩ rec'tion	phĩ an'thro py
ob lique'	dĩ gres'sion	phĩ lol'o gy
dĩ voice'	clan des'tine	phĩ los'o phy
san'guine	in tes'tines	my thol'o gy

## LVI.

As the hackney-boat, which carries passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam, was putting off, a boy running along the side of the canal desired to be taken in, which the master of the boat refused, because the lad had not money enough to pay the usual fare. An eminent merchant being pleased with the looks of the boy, and secretly touched with compassion towards him, paid the money for him and ordered him to be taken on board.

## LVII.

de sired'	pas'sen gers	ex am i na'tion
mon'ey	com pas'sion	hap'pened
in'stinct	em'i nent	read'i ly
gyp'sy	lan'guag es	sev'er al
ca nals'	af flict'ed	se'cret ly

## LVIII.

Upon talking with him afterward, he found that he could speak readily in three or four languages, and learned upon further examination that he had been stolen away when he was a child by a gypsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those strollers up and down several parts of Europe. It happened that the merchant, whose heart seems to have inclined toward the boy by a secret kind of instinct, had himself lost a child some years before. After a long search, the parents gave him up for drowned in one of the canals with which that country abounds; and the mother was so afflicted at the loss of her only son, that she died for grief of it.

**LIX.**

Upon laying together all particulars, and examining the several moles and marks by which the mother used to describe the child when he was first missing, the boy proved to be the son of the merchant whose heart had so unaccountably melted at the sight of him. The lad was very well pleased to find a father who was so rich, and likely to leave him a good estate; the father, on the other hand, was not a little delighted to see a son return to him, whom he had given up for lost, with such a strength of constitution, sharpness of understanding, and skill in languages.

**LX.**

lin'guist	ru'di ments	un ac count'a bly
wear'ing	ac quired'	ex am'in ing
vi'cious	min'is ter	con sti tu'tion
bus'i ness	for'mer ly	ex traor'di na ry
for'eign	na'tion al	rep u ta'tion

**LXI.**

The young linguist, having received such extraordinary rudiments of an education, was afterward trained up in everything that becomes a gentleman; wearing off, little by little, all the vicious habits and practices that he had acquired in the course of his wanderings. Nay, it is said that he has since been employed in foreign courts upon national business, with great reputation to himself and honor to those who sent him, and that he has visited several countries as a public minister, in which he formerly wandered as a gypsy. — ADDISON.

**LXII.**

NOUNS ENDING IN *ety* AND *ity*.

pi'e ty  
gay e ty  
qual i ty  
quan ti ty  
brev i ty  
dig ni ty  
rar i ty  
lo cal'i ty  
vi cin i ty  
fa cil i ty  
hos til i ty  
fe roc i ty

**LXIII.**

so ci'e ty  
so bri e ty  
anx i e ty  
pro pri e ty  
va ri e ty  
u til i ty  
an nu i ty  
hu mil i ty  
sim plic i ty  
fri vol'i ty  
stu pid i ty  
com mu ni ty

**LXIV.**

ADJECTIVES IN *cial* AND *tial*

so'cial  
spe cial  
es sen'tial  
sub stan tial  
ju di cial  
im par tial  
pro vin cial  
com mer cial  
ar ti fi'cial  
in flu en tial  
prej u di cial  
pres i den tial

**LXV.**

NAMES OF TOWN AND CITY OFFICERS.

may'or	as sess'or	no'ta ry
cor'o ner	col lect'or	con trol'ler
au'di tor	in spect'or	con'sta ble
reg'is trar	al'der man	mag'is trate
re cord'er	coun'cil man	sur vey'or

**LXVI.**

NAMES OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

blow'-pipe	re tort'	mi'cro scope
air'-pump	re ceiv'er	spec'tro scope
rain'-gauge	cam'e ra	pho'no graph
quad'rant	tel'e scope	the od'o lite
sex'tant	tel'e phone	ba rom'e ter
com'pass	tel'e graph	ther mom'e ter



**LXVII.**

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censures of the world. If the latter interferes with the former, it ought to be entirely neglected; but otherwise there cannot be a greater satisfaction to an honest mind, than to see those approbations which it gives itself seconded by the applause of the public. A man is more sure of his conduct, when the verdict which he passes upon his own behavior is thus warranted and confirmed by the opinion of all that know him.

**LXVIII.**

cen'sures	in ter feres'	sat is fac'tion
ap plause'	be hav'ior	par tic'u lar
ver'dict	o pin'ion	ad van'ta ges
judg'ment	dif'fer ent	gov'ern ment
dread'ful	per ni'cious	ap pro ba'tion

**LXIX.**

There cannot a greater judgment befall a country than such a dreadful spirit of division as rends a government into two distinct peoples, and makes them greater strangers and more averse to one another than if they were actually two different nations. The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last degree, not only with regard to those advantages which they give to the common enemy, but to those private evils which they produce in the heart of almost every particular person. This influence is very fatal both to men's morals and their understandings; it sinks the virtue of a nation and destroys even its common sense.

**LXX.**

pac'i fy  
pu ri fy  
rar e fy  
sig ni fy  
stu pe fy  
glo ri fy  
no ti fy  
fal si fy  
jus ti fy  
clar i fy  
clas si fy  
sim pli fy

**LXXI.**

i'vo ry  
mis er y  
liv er y  
ro ta ry  
sa vor y  
ar mo ry  
slip per y  
con tra ry  
tan ner y  
lux u ry  
nurs er y  
mock er y

**LXXII.**

pli'an cy  
va'can cy  
po'ten cy  
con'stan cy  
fre'quen cy  
brill'ian cy  
in sol'ven cy  
suf fi'cien cy  
con sist'en cy  
ef fi'cien cy  
pro fi'cien cy  
de fi'cien cy

**Note.** — The suffix *fy* means *to make*, *cy* denotes *state* or *being*.

**LXXIII.**

WORDS IN WHICH THE *t* IS SILENT.

of'ten	cas'tle	glis'ten	par quet'
sof'ten	bris'tle	chas'ten	cro quet'
lis'ten	this'tle	chris'ten	chest'nut
has'ten	gris'tle	cro chet'	a pos'tle
mois'ten	hus'tle	bou quet'	mort'gage

**LXXIV.**

Our fathers raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared, — a power which has dotted the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun in his course, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England. — WEBSTER.

**LXXV.****THE RETURN OF COLUMBUS.**

After a brief interval, the sovereigns requested of Columbus a recital of his adventures. His manner was sedate and dignified, but warmed by the glow of natural enthusiasm. He enumerated the several islands he had visited, expatiated on the temperate character of the climate, and the capacity of the soil for every variety of production, appealing to the samples imported by him as evidence of their natural productiveness.

**LXXVI.**

He dwelt more at large on the precious metals to be found in these islands, which he inferred less from the specimens actually obtained than from the uniform testimony of the natives to their abundance in the unexplored regions of the interior. Lastly, he pointed out the wide scope afforded to Christian zeal in the illumination of a race of men whose minds, far from being wedded to any system of idolatry, were prepared by their extreme simplicity for the reception of pure and uncorrupted doctrine.

**LXXVII.**

sov'er eighns	re ci'tal	en thu'si asm
ad ven'tures	nat'u ral	e nu'mer a ted
dig'ni fied	va ri'e ty	ex pa'ti a ted
ca pac'i ty	ev'i dence	tes'ti mo ny
i dol'a try	spec'i mens	il lu mi na'tion
sim plic'i ty	re cep'tion	un cor rupt'ed

## LXXVIII.

The last consideration touched Isabella's heart most sensibly; and the whole audience, kindled with various emotions by the speaker's eloquence, filled up the perspective with the gorgeous coloring of their own fancies, as ambition or avarice or devotional feeling predominated in their bosoms. When Columbus ceased, the king and queen, together with all present, prostrated themselves on their knees, in grateful thanksgivings, while the solemn strains of the Te Deum were poured forth by the choir of the royal chapel, as in commemoration of some glorious victory.—  
PRESCOTT.

## LXXIX.

e mo'tions	sen'si bly	con sid'er a tion
el'o quence	au'di ence	de vo'tion al
av'a rice	per spec'tive	pre dom'i na ted
am bi'tion	col'or ing	com mem o ra'tion

## LXXX.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join  
The innumerable caravan that moves  
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death,  
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

— BRYANT.

**LXXXI.**

as'ter  
or'chis  
lau'rel  
gen'tian  
bal'sam  
cac'tus  
fuch'sia  
dah'lia  
kal'mi a  
pe'o ny  
ver be'na  
car na'tion

**LXXXII.****NAMES OF FLOWERS.**

ar'bu tus  
mar'i gold  
a lys'sum  
col'um bine  
hy'a cinth  
daf'fo dil  
spi rae'a  
prim'rose  
hol'ly hock  
car'di nal  
gold'en-rod  
mign on ette'

**LXXXIII.**

lo be'li a  
mag no'li a  
wis ta'ri a  
a nem'o ne  
ge ra'ni um  
he pat'i ca  
he'li o trope  
am a ryl'lis  
dan'de li on  
por tu la'ca  
gla di'o lus  
chrys an'the mum

**LXXXIV.**

How bare the garden borders lie  
Beneath a changeful, dappled sky!  
The snow has passed away;  
But sudden gusts of sleet and rain  
Beat hard against the window pane  
This February day.

**LXXXV.**

You can not forget, if you would, those golden kisses all over the cheeks of the meadow, queerly called dandelions. There are many green-house blossoms less pleasing to us than these; and we have reached through many a fence to pluck one of these yellow flower drops. Their passing away is more spiritual than their bloom. Nothing can be more airy and beautiful than the transparent seed-globe—a fairy dome of splendid architecture. — BEECHER.

## LXXXVI.

ADJECTIVES IN *ant* AND NOUNS IN *ance*.

dis'tant	dis'tance	re pug'nant	—ance
in'stant	in'stance	pur su'ant	—ance
ra'di ant	ra'di ance	im por'tant	—ance
el'e gant	el'e gance	com pli'ant	—ance
de fi'ant	de fi'ance	con'so nant	—ance
res'o nant	res'o nance	ac cord'ant	—ance
ob serv'ant	ob serv'ance	dis cord'ant	—ance
re luc'tant	re luc'tance	tol'er ant	—ance
rel'e vant	rel'e vance	sig nif'i cant	—ance
a bun'dant	a bun'dance	ex or'bi tant	—ance

## LXXXVII.

## LXXXVIII.

IMPORTANT COUNTRIES.

Spain	Eng'land	Bra zil'	Russ'ia
France	Ire'land	It'a ly	Aus'tri a
Greece	Scot'land	In'di a	A ra'bi a
Chil'i	Hol'land	Per'si a	Por'tu gal
Chi'na	Tur'key	Mex'i co	Aus tra'li a
Ja pan'	Swe'den	Can'a da	Switz'er land
E'gypt	Den'mark	Ger'man y	U nit'ed States

## LXXXIX.

WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED.

ex ploit'	in'te ger	chiv'al rous
re cess'	or'de al	blas'phe mous
ro bust'	Ar'a bic	chas'tise ment
ro mance'	con'ver sant	mis'chie vous
re source'	com'mu nist	com plai sance
dis course'	car'i ca ture	in'ven to ry

**XC.****XCI.**ADJECTIVES IN *ent* AND NOUNS IN *ence*.

ev'i dent	ev'i dence	im'pu dent	— ence
em'i nient	em'i nence	prom'i nent	— ence
in'no cent	in'no cence	ve'he ment	— ence
dif'fer ent	dif'fer ence	in dul'gent	— ence
rev'er ent	rev'er ence	ab hor'rent	— ence
pes'ti lent	pes'ti lence	pen'i tent	— ence
prev'a lent	prev'a lence	con'se quent	— ence
prov'i dent	prov'i dence	im per'ti nent	— ence
dif'fi dent	dif'fi dence	be nev'o lent	— ence
con'fi dent	con'fi dence	mag nif'i cent	— ence

**XCII.**

FOREIGN CITIES.

Lon'don	Mil'an	To'ki o	Vi en'na
Par'is	Ly'ons	Can ton'	Ha van'a
Ber'lin	Dub'lin	Pe kin'	Cal cut'ta
Cai'ro	Mos'cow	Shang hai'	Al ex an'dri a
Ven'ice	Glas'gow	Liv'er pool	St. Pe'ters burg
Mad rid'	Mar seilles'	Ed'in burgh	Con stan ti no'ple

**XCIII.**

London is the largest city and the commercial capital of the world. Paris is a center of modern Art and Fashion. Moscow was the ancient capital of Russia. St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great and made his capital. Liverpool is noted for its extensive commerce with all parts of the world. Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great more than two thousand years ago.

## XCIV.

By dropping final *e* and adding *ion*, nouns denoting *action* are formed from these and similar verbs.

dic'tate	dic ta'tion	il lus'trate
mi'grate	mi gra tion	com'pen sate
pen'e trate	pen e tra'tion	ter'mi nate
nav'i gate	nav i ga'tion	vin'di cate
cir'cu late	cir cu la'tion	dem'on strate
nom'i nate	nom i na'tion	ac cu'mu late

## XCV.

## NORTH AMERICAN CITIES.

New York'	Buf'fa lo	St. Lou'is
Brook'lyn	Cleve'land	Bal'ti more
Que bec'	Pitts'burg	Wash'ing ton
Bos'ton	At lan'ta	New Ha'ven
St. Paul'	Rich'mond	Mil wau'kee
New'ark	Al'ba ny	New Or'leans
Hart'ford	To ron'to	Cin cin na'ti
Hal'i fax	Lou'is ville	San Fran cis'co
Chi ca'go	Prov'i dence	Phil a del'phi a
Mon tre al'	Sa van'nah	In di an ap'o lis
Mex'i co	Wil'ming ton	Min ne ap'o lis

## XCVI.

## SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

fa'ther ly	pa ter'nal	ha'tred	ab hor'rence
moth'er ly	ma ter'nal	po lite'	af'fa ble
free'dom	lib'er ty	be gin'	com mence'
suc'cor	as sist'ance	in'ward	in ter'nal
heav'en ly	ce les'tial	out'ward	ex ter'nal
lan'guage	di'a lect	e nough'	suf fi'cient



**XCVII.****XCVIII.****XCIX.****HARD WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.**

eu'lo gy  
 a nal'o gy  
 a pol'o gy  
 syl'lo gism  
 di'a logue  
 dec'a logue  
 cat'a logue  
 log'a rithm  
 ge ol'o gy  
 zo ol'o gy  
 the ol'o gy  
 phre nol'o gy

an'arch y  
 ar'chi tect  
 arch an'gel  
 mon'arch y  
 pa'tri arch  
 par'a graph  
 pol'y gon  
 di am'e ter  
 di ag'o nal  
 syn'pa thy  
 al lop'a thy  
 ho mœ op'a thy

ath'lete  
 phan tom  
 mar tyr  
 graph ic  
 mys tic  
 dra ma  
 caus tic  
 gas tric  
 arc tic  
 em blem  
 meth od  
 schol ar

**C.****CI.****CII.**

chro nol'o gy  
 my thol'o gy  
 psy chol'o gy  
 et y mol'o gy  
 phys i ol'o gy  
 bi og'ra phy  
 ge og'ra phy  
 or thog'ra phy  
 li thog'ra phy  
 ty pog'ra phy  
 chi rog'ra phy  
 pho tog'ra phy  
 pho nog'ra phy

ag'o ny  
 au'to crat  
 chol'er a  
 chron'i cle  
 chrys'a lis  
 au then'tic  
 des'pot ism  
 ho ri'zon  
 hy'dro gen  
 dys pep'si a  
 dem'a gogue  
 hem'i sphere  
 hem'or rhage

ox'y gen  
 typ'i cal  
 op'ti cal  
 tech'ni cal  
 or'tho dox  
 mys'ter y  
 me chan'ic  
 mech'an ism  
 lab'y rinth  
 dys'en ter y  
 diph the'ri a  
 pa ral'y sis  
 pneu mo'ni a

## CIII.

## ARABIA.

In the dreary waste of Arabia, a boundless level of sand is intersected by sharp and naked mountains; and the face of the desert, without shade or shelter, is scorched by the direct and intense rays of a tropical sun. Instead of refreshing breezes, the winds, particularly from the southwest, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapor; the hillocks of sand which they alternately raise and scatter are compared to the billows of the ocean, and whole caravans, whole armies, have been lost and buried in the whirlwind.

## CIV.

The common benefits of water are an object of desire and contest; and such is the scarcity of wood, that some art is requisite to preserve and propagate the element of fire. Arabia is destitute of navigable rivers, which fertilize the soil and convey its produce to the adjacent regions; the torrents that fall from the hills are imbibed by the thirsty earth; the rare and hardy plants that strike their roots into the clefts of the rocks are nourished by the dews of the night; a scanty supply of rain is collected in cisterns and aqueducts; the wells and springs are the secret treasure of the desert; and the pilgrim of Mecca, after many a dry and sultry march, is disgusted by the state of the waters, which have rolled over a bed of sulphur or salt.

## CV.

Such is the general and genuine picture of the climate of Arabia. The experience of evil enhances the value of any local or partial enjoyments. A shady grove, a green pasture, a stream of fresh water, are sufficient to attract a colony of sedentary Arabs to the fortunate spots which can afford food and refreshment to themselves and to their cattle, and which encourage their industry in the cultivation of the palm-tree and the vine.

## CVI.

The high lands that border on the Indian Ocean are distinguished by their superior plenty of wood and water; the air is more temperate, the fruits are more delicious, the animals and the human race are more numerous; the fertility invites and rewards the toil of the husbandman; the peculiar gifts of frankincense and coffee have attracted in different ages the merchants of the world. — GIBBON.

## CVII.

drear'y      A ra'bi a  
des'ert      trop'i cal  
in tense'    al ter'nate ly  
scorched    car'a vans  
breez'es    whirl'wind  
nox'ious    scar'ci ty  
hil'locks    req'ui site  
bil'lows    prop'a gate  
tor'rents    nour'ished

## CVIII.

thirst'y      nav'i ga ble  
sul'phur      fer'ti lize  
gen'u ine      ad ja'cent  
de li'cious    aq'ue ducts  
pe cul'iar    ex pe'ri ence  
differ ent    dis tin'guished  
in'dus try    en cour'age  
for'tu nate    nu'mer ous  
tem'per ate    frank'in cense

## CIX.

## CX.

## CXI.

## MISCELLANEOUS WORDS.

lux u'ri ant	cig ar ette'	ac qui esce'
bel lig'er ent	chor'is ter'	mu'ci lage
treach'er ous	cat'e chism	glyc'er ine
mas quer ade'	an'thra cite	par'al lel
ep i dem'ic	res'tau rant	am a teur'
ex hil'a rate	par'lia ment	a'er o naut
mu nic'i pal	mas'sa cre	in i'tial
ex ag'ger ate	pros'e lyte	in i'ti ate
cal is then'ics	mar'tyr dom	rev'er ie
ka lei'do scope	er ro'ne ous	ac'cu rate
a poth'e ca ry	in di vid'u al	a bey'ance
so lil'o quy	ac quaint'ance	sat'el lite
ab o rig'i nes	thor'ough fare	es sen'tial
con va les'cence	pro mis'cu ous	sus pi'cion
hy dro pho'bi a	in au'gu rate	per sua'sion

## CXII.

## NAMES OF INSECTS.

moth	crick'et	lar'va
wasp	cock'roach	co coon'
bee'tle	ter'mite	mag'got
lo'cust	mos qui'to	chrys'a lis
spi'der	drag'on-fly	cat'er pil lar
hor'net	bum'ble-bee	but'ter fly

## CXIII.

## SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

er'rand	mes'sage	loft'y	el'e vated
east'ern	o ri en'tal	spir'it	ap pa ri'tion
west'ern	oc ci dent al	mourn'ful	mel'an chol y

## PREFIXES.

A prefix is a letter, syllable, or word joined to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

## CXIV.

## PREFIXES FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON :

a	= <i>at, in, on.</i>	off	= <i>from.</i>
be	= <i>by, and to make.</i>	out	= <i>beyond, above.</i>
en	= <i>in, on, and to make.</i>	over	= <i>above.</i>
for	= <i>from, not.</i>	un	= <i>not.</i>
fore	= <i>before.</i>	under	= <i>beneath.</i>
mis	= <i>wrong, wrongly.</i>	with	= <i>from, against.</i>

## LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS :

a ground'	for bid'	off'spring	un a'ble
be numb	fore'sight	out break	un der rate'
en large	mis rule'	o ver reach'	with stand

## CXV.

a blaze'	en fran'chise	mis lead'	o ver rule'
a shore	en cir cle	mis take	un nat'u ral
be cause	en fee ble	off'shoot	un e'qualed
be guile	for give	out weigh'	un der mine'
be queath	fore'taste	out land'ish	with draw'al

## CXVI.

The dangers of knowledge are not to be compared with the dangers of ignorance. Man is more likely to miss his way in darkness than in twilight, in twilight than in the full sun. — WHATELY.

Great men are the fire-pillars in this dark pilgrimage of mankind; they stand as heavenly signs, everlasting witnesses of what has been, prophetic tokens of what may still be, the revealed, embodied possibilities of human nature. — CARLYLE.

## CXVII.

## PREFIXES FROM THE LATIN :

ab	= <i>from.</i>	de	= <i>down, from.</i>
ad	= <i>to, towards.</i>	dis	= <i>apart, not.</i>
ante	= <i>before.</i>	ex	= <i>from, out of.</i>
circum	= <i>around.</i>	extra	= <i>beyond.</i>
con	= <i>with, together.</i>	in	= <i>in, on, into, and not.</i>
contra	= <i>against.</i>	inter	= <i>between.</i>

**Note.**—For the sake of the sound, the last letter of a prefix is often changed or dropped.

## LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS :

ab solve'	cir'cum spect	de pend'	ex trav'a gant
ad here	con ven'tion	dis sent	in gre'di ent
an'te date	con tra dict'	ex hale	in ter rup'tion

## CXVIII.

ab'di cate	con'gress	ex'qui site
ab o rig'i nes	con gen'ial	ef fer vesce'
ac ci dent'al	col li'sion	ex traor'di na ry
ac cel'er ate	cor re spond'	im pa'tient
al le'giance	con tral'to	in au'gu rate
an te di lu'vi an	de pre'ci ate	in ter change'
cir cum'fer ence	dif'fi dent	in ter fer'ence

## CXIX.

The venerable woods, rivers that move  
 In majesty; and the complaining brooks  
 That make the meadows green; and, poured round all,  
 Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,  
 Are but the solemn decorations all  
 Of the great tomb of man. — BRYANT.

## CXX.

## PREFIXES FROM THE LATIN :

ob = <i>in the way of, against.</i>	se = <i>aside, apart.</i>
per = <i>through, thoroughly.</i>	semi = <i>half.</i>
post = <i>after.</i>	sub = <i>under.</i>
pre = <i>before.</i>	super = <i>over, beyond.</i>
pro = <i>for, forth.</i>	trans = <i>across.</i>
re = <i>back, again.</i>	ultra = <i>beyond.</i>

## LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS :

ob ject'	pre dict'	se cede'	su per vis'or
per spire	pro claim	sem'i cir cle	trans gress'or
post pone	re lapse	sub'ju gate	ul tra ma rine'

## CXXI.

ob'sta cle	pre ma ture'	sup'ple ment
op pres'sion	prom'i nent	sur'cin gle
per'ma nent	re spon'si ble	su per in tend'ent
per cus'sion	sem'i co lon	trans mi gra'tion

## CXXII.

On no country have the charms of nature been more prodigally lavished than upon America. Behold her outspread lakes, like oceans of liquid silver; her mountains, radiant with ærial tints; her valleys, teeming with luxuriant fertility; her measureless cataracts, thundering in their solitudes; her boundless plains, waving with spontaneous verdure; her mighty rivers, rolling in silent majesty to the ocean; her trackless forests, where vegetation puts forth all its magnificence; and her transcendent skies, kindling with the magic of summer clouds and glorious sunshine.

## CXXIII.

## PREFIXES FROM THE GREEK:

a (an) = <i>without, not.</i>	dia = <i>through.</i>
amphi = <i>around, both.</i>	en = <i>in, on.</i>
ana = <i>up, back, through.</i>	epi = <i>upon.</i>
anti = <i>against.</i>	hyper = <i>over.</i>
apo = <i>from, away.</i>	hypo = <i>under.</i>
cata = <i>down.</i>	syn = <i>with, together.</i>

## LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

a'the ist	a post'le	ep i der'mis
am phib'i an	cat'a logue	hy per bo're an
a nal'y sis	di am'e ter	hyp'o crite
an'ti dote	em'pha sis	syn'o nym

## CXXIV.

an'arch ist	a pol'o gy	hy per crit'i cal
a nom'a ly	cat'e chism	hy poth'e sis
a non'y mous	di ag'o nal	syl'la ble
am phi the'a ter	di'a logue	syn the sis
a nat'o my	en er get'ic	sym pa thy
an tip'a thy	ep i dem'ic	sym pho ny

## CXXV.

This has not been simply a mechanical era of marvelous material progress. With the exception of astronomy, modern science, as we know it, is almost wholly the creation of the nineteenth century. Another evidence of progress is found in the great ideas which have become the fixed possession of men within the past hundred years. Among these is the idea of individual liberty, which is radically different from the ancient conception of freedom that lay at the foundation of the Greek and Roman republics. — STRONG.



## SUFFIXES.

A *suffix* is a letter or syllable added to the end of a word to change its meaning.

Nouns denoting the *agent* or *doer* are formed with these suffixes: *ant, ent, ar, er, or, eer, ier, ist, ive*. The *recipient* of the action is often shown by the suffixes: *ate, ee, ite, ive*.

## CXXVI.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

ap'pli cant	au'dit or	op'er a tive
ad her'ent	op press'or	as so'ci ate
com'bat ant	en gi neer'	as sign ee'
schol ar	auc tion eer'	em ploy ee'
be liev'er	fin an cier'	fa'vor ite
trav'el er	ac' com'pan ist	cap'tive

## CXXVII.

## THE ARROW AND THE SONG.

I shot an arrow into the air,  
It fell to the earth, I know not where;  
For so swiftly it flew, the sight  
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,  
It fell to the earth, I know not where;  
For who has sight so keen and strong  
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterwards, in an oak,  
I found the arrow, still unbroke;  
And the song, from beginning to end,  
I found again in the heart of a friend.

— LONGFELLOW.

## CXXVIII.

Nouns denoting *state, action, or quality*, are formed with these suffixes: *acy, age, ance or ancy, ence or ency, ion, ism, ment, ness, ship, tude, ty, ity*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

de moc'ra cy	dil'i gence	come'li ness
su prem'a cy	e mer'gen cy	friend'ship
par'ent age	de cep'tion	grat'i tude
pil grim age	co er'cion	lib'er ty
at tend'ance	bar'bar ism	fra ter'ni ty
buoy'an cy	de tach'ment	e qual'i ty

## CXXIX.

Diminutive nouns are formed with the suffixes: *cle, cule, el, en, ette, kin, let, ling, ock, ule*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

par'ti cle	cig ar ette'	gos'ling
pin na cle	kit'ten	dar ling
mol e cule	chick en	hill ock
satch el	lamb kin	tus sock
mor sel	riv u let	o vule
mign on ette'	stream let	glob ule

## CXXX.

It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. Books are the voices of the distant and of the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. — CHANNING.

## CXXXI.

Many **VERBS** are formed from nouns or adjectives with the suffixes :  
*ate, en, fy, ish, ise, or ize*, usually meaning *to make*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS :

veg'e tate	broad'en	rar'e fy	re'al ize
fu mi gate	height en	nul li fy	crit i cise
cal cu late	length en	cher ish	neu tral ize
fluc tu ate	strength en	gar nish	crÿs tal lize
punc tu ate	straight en	em bel'lish	tran quil ize

## CXXXII.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

ð'nyx	läun'dry	ā'pri cot	Feb'ru a ry
ca nīne'	ad dress'	ho rī'zon	zō ōl'o gy
fāl'con	fran'chÿse	bī'cÿ cle	al lõp'a thy
flō'rist	mör'phÿne	dī'a mond	stē're o type
bēn zÿne	arc'tic	vē'he ment	ap pa rā'tus
sō'journ	tō'wards	hÿ'gÿ ēne	mēn in gī'tis

## CXXXIII.

There had been a wind all day ; and it was rising then with an extraordinary great sound. In another hour it had much increased, and the sky was more overcast, and it blew hard. But, as the night advanced, the clouds closing in and densely overspreading the whole sky, then very dark. it came on to blow harder and harder. It still increased until our horses could scarcely face the wind. Many times, in the dark part of the night (it was then late in September, when the nights were not short), the leaders turned about, or came to a dead stop ; and we were often in serious apprehension that the coach would be blown over. — DICKENS.

## CXXXIV.

ADJECTIVES which denote *pertaining to* or *belonging to* are formed with the suffixes: *al, an, ar, ary, ic, or ical, ile, ine*. Those denoting *having* or *full of*, with the suffixes: *ful, ose, ous, some*.

## LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

nom'in al	mer'ce na ry	typ'i cal	grate'ful
ce les'tial	pe cun'ia ry	pu er ile	ver bose'
sub urb'an	o ce an'ic	ju ven ile	gra'cious
joc'u lar	rheu mat'ic	sac cha rine	tire some
glob u lar	spher'i cal	ser pen tine	lone some

## CXXXV.

Adjectives denoting *what may or can be* are formed with the suffixes: *able, ible, ble, ile*.

*Likeness* is denoted by *ish* and *ly*; *material* by *en*; *lacking* by *less*; *being* or *doing* by *ant* and *ent*.

## LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

sal'a ble	doc'ile	east'er ly	va'grant
a mi a ble	frag ile	wool en	con'ver sant
fea si ble	red dish	earth en	con fi dent
el i gi ble	wom an ish	luck less	con sist'ent
ir ri ta ble	neigh bor ly	worth less	pro fi'cient

## CXXXVI.

Many ADVERBS are formed from adjectives with the suffix *ly*.

tru'ly	bus'i ly	sin cere'ly	pa'tient ly
sure ly	la zi ly	se vere'ly	ear nest ly
loose ly	sau ci ly	cer'tain ly	anx ious ly
chief ly	heav i ly	care ful ly	thor ough ly
brief ly	stead i ly	u'su al ly	cheer ful ly
scarce ly	pret ti ly	gen'er al ly	peace ful ly

## SYNONYMS.

## CXXXVII.

Words which have the same or a similar meaning are called synonyms.

"Synonyms are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well." — TRENCH.

Place these words in sentences showing their difference in meaning or in use:

i'dle	la'zy	in'do lent
pet ty	tri fling	triv i al
fer tile	fruit ful	pro lif'ic
irk some	te di ous	wea'ri some
com mon	gen er al	u ni ver'sal

## CXXXVIII.

speech	ad dress'	o ra'tion	ha rangue'
re gret'	re morse	re pent'ance	pen'i tence
re spect	def'er ence	es teem'	rev er ence
cour'age	brav'er y	her'o ism	for ti tude
hon'es ty	in teg'ri ty	prob'i ty	up right ness

## CXXXIX.

## THE SNOW STORM.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky  
 Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,  
 Seems nowhere to alight; the whited air  
 Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,  
 And veils the farmhouse at the garden's end.  
 The sled and traveler stopped, the courier's feet  
 Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit  
 Around the radiant fire-place, enclosed  
 In a tumultuous privacy of storm. — EMERSON

## CXL.

## SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED.

**Custom** is the frequent repetition of the same act.

**Habit** is a rule of action produced by such repetition.

**Invent**. Men invent what did not exist before.

**Discover**. They discover what already existed but was unknown.

**Skill** is the ready and intelligent use of the bodily powers.

**Dexterity** is the mechanical use of those powers.

**Ability** is the power of doing.

**Capacity** is the power of receiving.

**Character** belongs to a person ; it depends upon himself.

**Reputation** depends upon others ; it is what they think of him.

**Mislead** is to lead astray in any manner.

**Delude** is to lead astray by exciting the imagination, usually from wrong motives.

## CXLI.

Fill the blanks with the right word from the above list.

Character is a bundle of ——. A —— more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Columbus —— America. Whitney —— the cotton gin.

The physician showed remarkable —— in his treatment of the disease. The archer displays —— in handling the bow.

The boy had only ordinary ——, yet by industry and perseverance he became a man of unusual ——.

A good —— is the only sure foundation of a —— for goodness.

The impostor —— his followers ; a careless direction may —— a traveler.

**CXLII.**

Construct sentences showing the difference in meaning or in use of these words :

droll	com'ic al	lu'di crous	laugh'a ble
po lite'	cour te ous	af fa ble	ur bane'
cor rect	ex act'	pre cise'	ac'cu rate
am'ple	spa'cious	room'y	ca pa'cious
talk'a tive	ver bose'	lo qua'cious	gar'ru lous

**CXLIII.**

source	or'i gin
us'age	prac tice
pre cept	doc trine
com pact	cov e nant
con tract	a gree'ment
re ward'	rec'om pense
dis tinc'tion	dif fer ence

**CXLIV.**

ex'pert	skill'ful
san guine	con fi dent
splen did	bril liant
up right	right eous
crit i cal	dan ger ous
o rig'i nal	prim i tive
lu'era tive	prof it a ble

**CXLV.****BEFORE THE RAIN.**

We knew it would rain, for all the morn  
 A spirit on slender ropes of mist  
 Was lowering its golden buckets down  
 Into the vapory amethyst

Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens,  
 Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,  
 Dipping the jewels out of the sea  
 To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed  
 The white of their leaves; the amber grain  
 Shrunk in the wind, — and the lightning now  
 Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain.

—T. B. ALDRICH.

CXLVI.

SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED.

**Ed u ca'tion** is the training of all the faculties of body, mind, and soul.

**In struc'tion** is that part of education which furnishes the mind with knowledge.

**Dis tin'guish.** To note obvious and general differences.

**Dis crim'i nate.** To mark minute and particular differences.

**An'cient** is opposed to **modern**, and refers to antiquity.

**An tique'** is applied to that which has come down from ancient times.

**An'ti qua ted** describes things which have gone out of use or fashion.

**Ob'so lete** refers to customs or expressions that have gone out of use.

**Se di'tion** is the act of exciting commotion or disturbance without open violence.

**In sur rec'tion** is a rising of individuals or of small numbers of people to prevent the execution of law.

**Re volt'** is a violent attempt to overthrow the authority of government.

**Re bel'lion** is an insurrection or revolt on a large scale.

**Rev o lu'tion** is a successful revolt or rebellion ; a complete overthrow of the government.

CXLVII.

Fill the blanks from the above list.

One object of the teacher is to impart —. A complete — is attained only by careful and thorough training. An ignorant man can — a rose from a lily ; a botanist — between different varieties of the same family of plants.

Washington was descended from an — English family. The furniture of the farmhouse was somewhat —. Many — New England customs are now —.

Defeated politicians excited — among the people. The English government has suppressed many — among the lower classes. The French — began in 1789. No sooner is the standard of — raised than men of desperate principle resort to it.



**CXLVIII.**

Synonymous words to be used in sentences :

rough	un couth'	awk'ward	clum'sy
mod'est	bash'ful	tim id	re tir'ing
care less	heed less	thought less	in at ten'tive
hurt ful	harm ful	nox ious	in ju'ri ous
ad ja'cent	ad join'ing	con tig'u ous	neigh'bor ing

**CXLIX.****CL.**

pride	van'i ty	de fend'	pro tect'
truth	ve rac'i ty	ab hor	de test
whim	ca price'	cop'y	im'i tate
at tire'	ap par'el	pro voke'	ir'ri tate
dam'age	in'ju ry	sub due	sup press'
free dom	lib er ty	com ply	ac qui esce'
e con o my	fru gal'i ty	has'ten	ac cel'er ate

**CLI.****AFTER THE RAIN.**

The rain has ceased, and in my room  
 The sunshine pours an airy flood,  
 And on the church's dizzy vane  
 The ancient cross is bathed in blood.

From out the dripping ivy leaves,  
 Antiquely carven, gray and high,  
 A dormer, facing westward, looks  
 Upon the village, like an eye.

And now it glimmers in the sun,  
 A square of gold, a disk, a speck,  
 And in the belfry sits a dove,  
 With purple ripples on her neck.

—T. B. ALDRICH.

## CLII.

## SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED.

**Fa'mous**, widely known, usually in a good sense.

**Not'ed**, well known by reputation or report.

**Em'i nent**, exalted in rank, raised above others.

**Cel'e bra ted**, widely spoken of with honor and respect.

**Dis tin'guished**, standing apart from others by reason of superior merit.

**Re nowned'**, frequently named in high honor.

**Il lus'tri ous**, dazzling the world with the splendor of great deeds or virtues.

**No to'ri ous**, generally known and talked about, usually in a bad sense.

**Dis as'ter**, any unforeseen and distressing event.

**Mis chance'**, any trivial or personal misfortune.

**Ca lam'i ty**, a great and lasting public misfortune.

**Mis'or tune**, distress or affliction befalling an individual without his fault.

Construct sentences for the words above.

## CLIII.

We *contradict* an assertion; we *deny* a false accusation. A man should have clear *discernment*, acute *penetration*, and sound *judgment*. *Civilization* is the first stage of *cultivation*; *refinement*, the last. *Acquaintance*, *familiarity*, and *intimacy*, mark different degrees of closeness of social intercourse. We *commend* what is well done; we *praise* an action with calm judgment; we *applaud*, usually from impulse; we *extol* in extravagant admiration.

## CLIV.

Turn, turn, my wheel! Turn round and round,  
Without a pause, without a sound:

So spins the flying world away!

This clay, well mixed with marl and sand,

Follows the motion of my hand,

For some must follow and some command,

Though all are made of clay. — LONGFELLOW.

Synonymous words to be used in sentences :

## CLV.

re gard'      af fec'tion  
 part'ner      col'league  
 com rade      com pan'ion  
 firm ness      con'stan cy  
 pen u ry      pov er ty  
 in di gence      pau per ism  
 ob sta cle      ob struc'tion  
 en e my      ad'ver sa ry  
 op po'nent      an tag'o nist  
 oc ca sion      op por tu'ni ty

## CLVI.

re pair'      re store'  
 pre dict      fore tell  
 pre sage      por tend  
 up braid      re proach  
 re prove      ad mon'ish  
 re buke      rep'ri mand  
 be seech      en treat'  
 so lic'it      sup'pli cate  
 a muse'      en ter tain'  
 dis par'age      de pre'ci ate

## CLVII.

The next lesson is that of patience, thoroughness of preparation, and contentment with the regular channels of business effort and enterprise. This is, perhaps, one of the most difficult to learn of all the lessons of life. It is natural for the mind to reach out eagerly for immediate results. Beginning at the very foot of the hill, and working slowly to the top, seems a very discouraging process; and precisely at this point have thousands of young men made shipwreck of their lives. — J. G. HOLLAND.

## CLVIII.

Let this be understood, then, at starting; that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channels of business and enterprise, is not only essential in securing the success which you seek, but it is essential to that preparation of your mind requisite for the enjoyment of your successes, and for retaining them when gained. It is the general rule of Providence, the world over, and in all time, that unearned success is a curse. It is the rule of Providence that the process of earning success shall be the preparation for its conservation and enjoyment. — J. G. HOLLAND.

## GENERAL REVIEW.

ache	gyp'sy	dis cern'	en'e my
bade	jui cy	re gime	def i cit
wren	scep ter	an tique	el e gant
skein	frag ile	khe dive	reg is try
sieve	syn od	cui sine	read i ly
niece	cam phor	ob lique	heav i ly
lynx	ging ham	che nille	dex ter ous
seize	ham mock	souve nir	jeal ous y
siege	rein deer	cha teau	prej u dice
scene	cham ois	cha rade	stead i ly
breeze	psal ter	tab leau	stealth i ly
veil	tour ist	co quette	ret i cence
gnat	jour ney	ma lign	zeal ous ly
gnaw	cur tain	dis guise	spe cial ist
whew	con quer	de scend	vit ri ol
perch	ban quet	re priev	vil la ger
pearl	sur fait	re venge	lyr i cal
gauge	chim ney	ar rears	priv i lege
gauze	leis ure	pos sess	syn o nym
fraud	seiz ure	pur suit	wit ti cism
knead	herb age	un couth	sil hou ette
style	syr inge	dis solve	sym pa thize
knife	dun geon	of fense	cau tious ly
yield	lunch eon	fi nance	poi son ous
shield	mile age	fron tier	pseu do nym

## GENERAL REVIEW.

czar	o'nyx	gen'ius	por'ce lain
know	tur tle	jun ior	quan da ry
aisle	ech oes	gua no	ret i nue
kneel	bun ion	se ries	sac ri fice
niche	liq uor	ges ture	an ec dote
broad	or phan	gla cial	ap pli cant
frieze	pom ace	an swer	bar y tone
feign	for feit	lar ynx	car a mel
guide	cir cuit	cy press	trag e dy
myth	zeph yr	chron ic	trag i cal
type	crev ice	jave lin	strat e gy
rouge	cis tern	ruf fian	strat a gem
lynch	jeal ous	hei nous	leg i bly
sponge	es sence	spin ach	reg is trar
tongue	ton nage	for eign	ped i gree
plaque	troub le	doc trine	yes ter day
sphinx	nour ish	sul phur	spe cial ty
nymph	bor ough	sand wich	im be cile
shrewd	knuck le	symp tom	par af fine
phrase	chlo ral	to wards	mal a chite
hoarse	scal lop	biv ouac	hyp o crite
cough	mort gage	gor geous	rec og nize
though	knowl edge	car riage	mem o rize
zouave	con science	pre cinct	peace a bly
draught	strych nine	col league	mech an ism

## GENERAL REVIEW.

eaves	ag'ile	gey'ser	re'al ly
route	on ion	leav en	av er age
chasm	co coa	er rand	o dor ous
sphere	sib yl	guilt y	o ver ture
psalm	sa tyr	sal mon	no vel ist
yacht	sal ad	ty phoid	op tion al
wreck	sug ar	sci ence	prob a bly
sword	sir up	si lence	con su lar
gourd	cit ron	neu tral	con quer or
pique	liz ard	pan nier	schol ar ly
weird	val ley	pha lanx	moc ca sin
weight	pal ace	asth ma	pros per ous
scheme	mal ice	an cient	noi si ly
squeeze	mar tyr	vil lain	shab bi ly
meant	myr tle	bis cuit	anx ious ly
cleanse	le gion	crys tal	guar an ty
quench	peo ple	caus tic	sew er age
phlegm	men ace	cer tain	juic i ness
sluice	doub le	guin ea	luck i ly
smooth	balm y	fash ion	lul la by
dredge	se quel	cush ion	jug gler y
search	phys ic	neph ew	love li ness
hearse	hy phen	wea sel	sum ma ry
breathe	syn tax	mea sles	sur cin gle
wreathe	sys tem	isth mus	coun ter feit

## GENERAL REVIEW.

rogue	pa'tience	a byss'	a pos'tle
vogue	ser geant	a venge	ap pa rel
vague	sphe roid	el lipse	im ag ine
plague	stom ach	e clipse	con tral to
league	leop ard	va lise	ex cre tion
reign	yeo man	cro chet	re ceiv er
sneeze	poul tice	cro quet	el lip tic
bronze	pi quant	de bris	me men to
brogue	worst ed	des sert	syn op sis
wrong	jaun dice	rou tine	me tal lic
guilt	rhu barb	con ceit	ci vil ian
grief	sched ule	re ceipt	pa vil ion
waltz	pie bald	de ceive	mu si cian
which	flour ish	be' lieve	phy si cian
whose	twee zers	be siege	de ri sion
wharf	knap sack	re lieve	ver mil ion
deign	plan tain	ton tine	de ceit ful
doubt	lodg ment	ca price	al le giance
ought	judg ment	fa tigue	con fess or
bought	wrist let	cash ier	an ces tral
caught	nui sance	o paque	dys pep tic
taught	youth ful	as cend	li cen tious
trough	awk ward	po lice	pre ten tious
drought	ven geance	ma rine	co quet tish
wrought	gram mar	u nique	im mense ly

## GENERAL REVIEW.

cyl'in der	se vere'ly	a gree'a ble
par'al lel	sin cere ly	ap pre'ci ate
ker'o sene	cor rect ly	a pos'tro phe
sep'ul cher	pos sess or	pe tro'le um
mer'ci ful	de fi cient	com par'i son
al'co hol	me chan ics	pa ren'the sis
lab'y rinth	mne mon ics	ma chin'er y
tyr'an ny	rheu mat ic	diph the'ri a
hy'dro gen	ma neu ver	ex or'bi tant
pyr'a mid	em bar rass	rhi noc'e ros
cas'si mere	pro ced ure	de lib'er ate
chlo'ro form	per sua sion	ar tic'u late
in ter cede'	ap prais al	sub or'di nate
su per sede'	im pa tient	nec'es sa ry
mat i nee'	con vey ance	sec're ta ry
as cer tain'	in dig nant	mil'lin er y
et'i quette	ac cli mate	mis'sion a ry
con de scend'	in dict ment	dic'tion a ry
po lo naise'	gym nas tics	in'ven to ry
ef fer vesce'	pro spec tus	car'i ca ture
sub ma rine'	ac com plice	leg'is la ture
gon do lier'	ob nox ious	hor i zon'tal
auc tion eer'	re mit tance	su per fi'cial
fi nan cier'	in stall ment	ar ti fi'cial
chan de lier'	om nis cient	in con ven'ient



## GENERAL REVIEW.

res'tau rant	as suage'	i ras'ci ble
or ches tra	as sault	ex on'er ate
sym-me try	qua drille	ex pe'di ent
cal en dar	ex haust	ex pe di'tious
quar an tine	bou quet	par'ti ci ple
guil lo tine	cas cade	ac cor'di on
hur ri cane	per ceive	bap'tis ter y
syn di cate	re lease	ser'vice a ble
spher i cal	cha grin	gym na'si um
sov er eign	bro cade	drom'e da ry
mis tle toe	ca tarrh	sperm a ce'ti
fas ci nate	ga zette	scar la ti'na
pleu ri sy	ga zelle	a non'y mous
phos phor us	mi rage	pan e gyr'ic
rheu ma tism	ma chine	re sus'ci tate
hem or rhage	be numb	av oir du pois'
mas sa cre	un kempt	cen trif'u gal
par a lyze	suc cumb	pref'er a ble
bou le vard	ha rangue	neu ral'gi a
jour nal ist	be queath	pe cun'ia ry
hal cy on	cam phene	ri dic'u lous
cor ri dor	gro tesque	ex tem'po re
pat ron age	bur lesque	im me'di ate
tour na ment	cam paign	da guerre'o type
mer ri ment	cham pagne	sym met'ri cal

## GENERAL REVIEW.

can'ni bal  
 per ju ry  
 hi ber nate  
 par ri cide  
 trans i tive  
 sym pho ny  
 dy nas ty  
 dyn a mite  
 pin na cle  
 os cil late  
 vac il late  
 dep re cate  
 bois ter ous  
 chiv al rous  
 scur ri lous  
 req ui site  
 pul ver ize  
 crys tal lize  
 suc cu lent  
 phar ma cy  
 en ter prise  
 cat e chism  
 coun te nance  
 par a chute  
 ren dez vous

sa gac'i ty  
 au thor i ty  
 ad vers i ty  
 pros per i ty  
 pro pri e ty  
 mo ral i ty  
 a troc i ty  
 sim plic i ty  
 ex pe di ent  
 hy poc ri sy  
 mys te ri ous  
 le git i mate  
 in tox i cate  
 in ves ti gate  
 in tel li gence  
 con ceiv a ble  
 bel lig er ent  
 in dem ni ty  
 po lyg a my  
 re spon si ble  
 ex ag ger ate  
 ex'em pla ry  
 in quis'i tive  
 so lic i tude  
 dis sem i nate

trib'u ta ry  
 dys en ter y  
 prom is so ry  
 car i ca ture  
 des pic a ble  
 eq ui ta ble  
 ad mir a ble  
 com par a ble  
 man age a ble  
 pal a ta ble  
 san guin a ry  
 ma tri mo ny  
 hon or a ble  
 lit er al ly  
 pa tri ot ism  
 cer e mo ny  
 tes ti mo ny  
 sal u ta ry  
 ar bi tra ry  
 vol un ta ry  
 or di na ry  
 dil a to ry  
 ir ri ta ble  
 sec ond a ry  
 ste re o type

## GENERAL REVIEW.

ex plic'it	ex on'er ate	a poth'e ca ry
ci vil ian	e quiv a lent	in tol er a ble
ec cen tric	ex pos tu late	dis rep u ta ble
in ces sant	in dus tri ous	con tempt i ble
syn op sis	neu tral i ty	im meas u ra ble
dis cre tion	de plor a ble	in ev it a ble
es sen tial	no to ri ous	in cor ri gi ble
em phat ic	en thu si ast	he red it a ry
el lip sis	dis cern i ble	pro phet ic al ly
gue ril la	e quiv o cal	e num er a'tion
as sur ance	e quiv o cate	pro pi ti a'tion
ab hor rence	con spic u ous	per pen dic'u lar
ob nox ious	mo not o nous	sac ri le'gious
nu tri tious	ef front er y	del e te'ri ous
ju di cious	ac cess i ble	un a void'a ble
al le giance	ac cel er ate	un de ni'a ble
con sist ence	per'emp to ry	mer it o'ri ous
ef ful gence	ob se'qui ous	u nan im'i ty
di men sion	or thog ra phy	an tic i pa'tion
ad van tage	bi tu min ous	hos pi tal'i ty
a chieve ment	i sos ce les	ne go ti a'tion
pro vin cial	in flex i ble	qual i fi ca'tion
fi nan cial	tem pest u ous	el e ment'a ry
com mer cial	fa mil iar ize	pop u lar'i ty
con sign ment	mag nan i mous	sim i lar'i ty

## TABLE OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

## FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

<b>A. B.</b> Bachelor of Arts.	<b>do.</b> ( <i>ditto</i> ). the same.
<b>acct.</b> , or <b>%</b> . account.	<b>doz.</b> dozen.
<b>A. D.</b> ( <i>Anno Domini</i> ). In the year of our Lord.	<b>Dr.</b> Doctor, Debtor.
<b>ad lib.</b> ( <i>ad libitum</i> ). at pleasure.	<b>D. V.</b> ( <i>Deo volente</i> ). God willing.
<b>Admr.</b> Administrator.	<b>ed.</b> edition, editor.
<b>adj.</b> adjective.	<b>e. g.</b> ( <i>exempli gratia</i> ). for example.
<b>adv.</b> adverb.	<b>Eng.</b> England, English.
<b>aet.</b> ( <i>aetate</i> ). aged.	<b>Esq.</b> Esquire.
<b>A. M.</b> Master of Arts. Before noon.	<b>et al.</b> ( <i>et alii</i> ). and others.
<b>amt.</b> amount.	<b>etc.</b> ( <i>et cetera</i> ). and the rest.
<b>ans.</b> answer.	<b>Exr.</b> Executor.
<b>Anon.</b> Anonymous.	<b>Fahr.</b> Fahrenheit.
<b>Atty.</b> Attorney.	<b>fem.</b> feminine.
<b>Ave.</b> or <b>Av.</b> Avenue.	<b>Fr.</b> France, French.
<b>bal.</b> balance.	<b>ft.</b> foot, feet.
<b>bbl.</b> barrel.	<b>gal.</b> gallon, gallons.
<b>B. C.</b> Before Christ.	<b>Gen.</b> General.
<b>Bro.</b> Brother.	<b>Ger.</b> Germany, German.
<b>bu.</b> bushel.	<b>Gov.</b> Governor.
<b>Capt.</b> Captain.	<b>hhd.</b> hogshead.
<b>Cap.</b> Capital.	<b>H. M.</b> His (or Her) Majesty.
<b>C. E.</b> Civil Engineer.	<b>Hon.</b> Honorable.
<b>Co.</b> Company, County.	<b>H. R. H.</b> His (or Her) Royal Highness.
<b>Col.</b> Colonel.	<b>ib.</b> or <b>ibid.</b> ( <i>ibidem</i> ). in the same place.
<b>Cr.</b> Creditor, credit.	<b>id.</b> ( <i>idem</i> ). the same.
<b>cts.</b> cents.	<b>i. e.</b> ( <i>id est</i> ). that is.
<b>cwt.</b> hundredweight.	<b>in.</b> inch, inches.
<b>D. D.</b> Doctor of Divinity.	<b>inst.</b> (instant). of the present month.
<b>del.</b> ( <i>delineavit</i> ). He drew it.	<b>Jr.</b> or <b>Jun.</b> Junior.
<b>Dep.</b> Deputy.	<b>£, lb., lb, or lib.</b> pound.
<b>Dept.</b> Department.	

<b>LL.D.</b> Doctor of Laws.	<b>Prof.</b> Professor.
<b>Lieut.</b> Lieutenant.	<b>pro tem.</b> ( <i>tempore</i> ). for the time.
<b>M.</b> Monsieur, Middy.	<b>prox.</b> ( <i>proximo</i> ). of next month.
<b>Maj.</b> Major.	<b>P. S.</b> Postscript.
<b>mas.</b> masculine.	<b>Ps.</b> Psalm or Psalms.
<b>M. C.</b> Member of Congress.	<b>pwt.</b> pennyweight.
<b>M. D.</b> Doctor of Medicine.	<b>q. e.</b> ( <i>quod est</i> ). which is.
<b>mem.</b> ( <i>memento</i> ). remember.	<b>qt.</b> quart.
<b>min.</b> minute, minutes.	<b>q. v.</b> ( <i>quod vide</i> ). which see.
<b>Mlle.</b> Mademoiselle.	<b>R. A.</b> Royal Academy.
<b>Mme.</b> Madame.	<b>Rec'd.</b> Received.
<b>M. P.</b> Member of Parliament.	<b>Rev.</b> Reverend.
<b>MS.</b> Manuscript.	<b>R. R.</b> Railroad.
<b>MSS.</b> Manuscripts.	<b>R. S. V. P.</b> ( <i>Repondez s'il vous plait</i> ). Answer, if you please.
<b>mt.</b> mountain, mount.	<b>Rt. Hon.</b> Right Honorable.
<b>Mus. D.</b> Doctor of Music.	<b>St.</b> Saint, Street.
<b>N. B.</b> ( <i>Nota Bene</i> ). Mark well.	<b>so. or scil.</b> ( <i>scilicet</i> ). to wit.
<b>neut.</b> neuter.	<b>Sec.</b> Secretary.
<b>no.</b> ( <i>numero</i> ). number.	<b>sing.</b> singular.
<b>ob.</b> ( <i>obit</i> ). died.	<b>supp.</b> supplement.
<b>p.</b> page; <b>pp.</b> , pages.	<b>Supt.</b> Superintendent.
<b>per cent.</b> or <b>%</b> . ( <i>per centum</i> ). by the hundred.	<b>tr.</b> transpose, translator.
<b>Ph. D.</b> Doctor of Philosophy.	<b>ult.</b> ( <i>ultimo</i> ). of last month.
<b>pk.</b> peck.	<b>U. S. A.</b> United States Army.
<b>pl.</b> plural.	<b>U. S. M.</b> United States Mail.
<b>P. M.</b> ( <i>Post Meridiem</i> ). After- noon. Postmaster.	<b>U. S. N.</b> United States Navy.
<b>P. O.</b> Post-office.	<b>viz.</b> ( <i>videlicet</i> ). namely.
<b>pop.</b> population.	<b>vol.</b> volume, volumes.
<b>P. P. C.</b> ( <i>pour prendre congé</i> ). to take leave.	<b>vs.</b> ( <i>versus</i> ). against.
<b>Pres.</b> President.	<b>Xmas.</b> Christmas.
	<b>yd.</b> yard, yards.
	<b>&amp;c.</b> and so forth.



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